REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,585.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..........Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2¼ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion.......... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2¼ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..........Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander C. M. H. Day, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

Aug.		Sept.	
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leaves Madras	1
„ Carwar	19	„ Musulipatam	2
„ Narakel	23	„ Coconada	3
„ Alleppy	23	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Tuticorin	25	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Colombo	26	„ Gopalpore	5
„ Negapatam	29	„ False Point	6
„ Pondicherry	30	Arrives CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

Aug.		Sept.	
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves BUSSORAH	4
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Gwader	22	„ Fao	5
„ Jask	24	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Linga	10
„ Linga	27	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Bushire	29	„ Muscat	14
„ Fao	31	„ Kurrachee	19
„ Mahomerah	31	Arrives BOMBAY	22
Arrives BUSSORAH Sept.	1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 25th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on or about the following dates:—
A Steamer on the 10th November 1876.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 11th August 1876.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3141	530	18th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N.R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton.
				Sept.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N.R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2982	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 18th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	......	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	......	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	......	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	2730	678	......	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	......	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS.......... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight. &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—
S S. BRANKSOME HALL to sail on 19th August.
„ CHILDWALL HALL „ 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings, 7 lbs.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
2 cases white gauze.
A fireproof safe by Chubbs.
A sewing machine by Howe in complete order.
About 60 ladies woollen scarfs.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, &c., at the shop No. 7, Khulasi Chuckla, or Furniture Bazaar, without the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Khulasi Chuckla, the surplus stock-in-trade of Mr. Munjee Caujee, changing his place of business, the same comprises teak-wood and blackwood camp tables, arm, without arm, folding and easy chairs, child's cots and cradles, dining and writing tables, meat safes, iron and brass bedsteads, child's cradles, folding and easy chairs, clocks and time pieces, pictures, book shelves, 1 and 4 light lustres, candle-sticks, water-filter, China garden seats, camphorwood and leather trunks, carriage and other lamps, iron safe, carpets, bathing tubs, China and coir matting, sewing machines, perambulators, marble flower vases and slabs, knives and forks, &c.

Now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Carved Household Furniture, Brougham, Pianoforte, Glassware, Dinner, Breakfast, Dessert and Tea Services, Platedware, a large and choice collection of Plants in Tubs, and Pots, &c., at the "Parsonage," Bishop's House (behind Sudder Adawlut) Mazagon.

On MONDAY, next, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, all the handsome carved furniture, glassware, dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, platedware, piano, a large collection of choice plants in tubs, and pots, coir rugs, China mattings, &c., the property of Revd. W. Maule, (proceeded to Europe.)

AT 2 P. M.

An English-built double-seated Brougham with Lamps, Pole, &c., Harness, Saddles, &c. The full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1876.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, very handsome SILVER CUTCH WORK TEA SETS, Tumblers on Stands, Trays, Mugs, Muffineers, &c, &c.; also, a set of Four-in-Hand Harness, Gentlemen and Lady's Saddles, Chandeliers, Glass Crokery, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.; in fact, requisite of every description for Household purposes.

Also, all information regarding buying and selling Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained with the Undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHEELER & WILSON'S CELEBRATED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONOURS at the latest Vienna Exhibition. Patronised by the Royal Family.

Instruction to purchasers gratis. Packing free.

Silk, Thread, Needles and spare articles always on hand.

Samples on view.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
7, Parsee Bazar Street.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. *to* P. M.

ON MODERATE CHARGES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and CHRONOMETERS REPAIRED AND CLEANED,
AT THE UNDERMENTIONED ESTABLISHMENT.
BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE,
WATCHMAKER.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. S.—Repairs of every description of Jewellery executed with careful and prompt attention.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE.

A preparation of Extraordinary efficacy in the cure of SORE EYES.

Acute or Chronic granulation of the lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and weakness of vision from any cause, are almost invariably cured by its use.

Per Packet.......... Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

FOULARDINES,

32 *inches wide*, 8 *annas per yard.*

LIGHT BLUE GROUND, ¼ in. Navy Blue Stripe.
LIGHT BLUE GROUND, ⅜ in. Navy Blue Stripe.
LIGHT BUFF GROUND, ¼ in. Navy Blue Stripe.
LIGHT BUFF GROUND, ⅜ in. Navy Blue Stripe.
LIGHT BUFF GROUND, 1 in. Navy Blue Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Narrow Violet Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅛ in. Light Blue Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ¼ in. Light Blue Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅝ in. Light Blue Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, 1 in. Light Blue Stripe.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, ¼ in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, ⅝ in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, ¾ in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, 1 in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT GREEN GROUND, Narrow White Stripe.
LIGHT BUFF GROUND, ⅜ in. Green Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅝ in. Brown Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, 1 in. Brown Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Narrow Peacock Green Stripe.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, Narrow Violet Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ½ in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅜ in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅝ in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, 1 in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Narrow Scarlet Stripe.
LIGHT BUFF GROUND, ¼ in. Scarlet Stripe.
LIGHT BUFF GROUND, ⅜ in. Scarlet Stripe.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, ¼ in. Diameter, Violet Spot.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, ⅜ in. Diameter, Violet Spot.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, ½ in. Diameter, Violet Spot.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, ⅝ in. Diameter, Violet Spot.
LIGHT BLUE GROUND, ⅜ in. Diameter, Dark Blue Spot.
LIGHT BLUE GROUND, ⅝ in. Diameter, Dark Blue Spot.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅛ in. Diameter, Dark Scarlet Spot.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ¼ in. Diameter, Dark Scarlet Spot.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅜ in. Diameter, Dark Scarlet Spot.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅝ in. Diameter, Dark Scarlet Spot.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅝ in. Diameter, Dark Scarlet Spot.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅝ in. Diameter, Dark Blue Spot.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅛ in. Diameter, Dark Violet Spot.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ¼ in. Diameter, Dark Violet Spot.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅜ in. Diameter, Dark Violet Spot.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ½ in. Diameter, Dark Violet Spot.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅝ in. Diameter, Dark Violet Spot.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅜ in. Diameter, Dark Brown Spot.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, ⅝ in. Diameter, Dark Brown Spot.
LIGHT BLUE GROUND, ⅜ in. Diameter, Dark White Spot.
NAVY BLUE GROUND, ¼ in. Diameter, Dark White Spot.
NAVY BLUE GROUND, ⅜ in. Diameter, Dark White Spot.
LIGHT BROWN GROUND, ⅜ in. Diameter, Light Blue Spot.
LIGHT BLUE GROUND, ½ in. Diameter, White Spot.
DARK MAROON GROUND, ½ in. Diameter, White Spot.
DARK MAROON GROUND, ⅝ in. Diameter, White Spot.
SEA GREEN GROUND, ⅝ in. Diameter, White Spot.
SEA CRIMSON GROUND, ¼ in. Diameter, White Spot.
LIGHT GREEN GROUND, ¼ in. Diameter, White Spot.
NAVY BLUE GROUND, Small Light Blue Spot.
NAVY BLUE GROUND, ⅝ in. Diameter, White Spot.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW EDITION, ENLARGED.
With Illustrations by the author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY
ALIPH CHEEM.

1st AND 2nd SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1lb to 15lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	1 10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0	

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

No.24, Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India* Office.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

EARRINGS.		BROOCHES.		BRACELETS.	
All Gold for daily wear, the fashionable shape	Rs. 14 to 80	All Gold for morning wear Rs.	20 to 70	All Gold Band Bracelets	Rs. 50 to 100
Set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c.	Rs. 20 to 80	For dress, enamelled and set with gems, more or less valuable	Rs. 35 to 100	All Gold Bracelets with ornamental Fronts	Rs. 50 to 300
For dress and evening wear, handsomely set with Gems	Rs. 40 to 120	Of fancy designs for Badminton, Croquet, Archery, and Rifle Prizes	Rs. 50 to 100	All Gold Bracelets flexible jointed like the "Cuirass"	Rs. 100 to 300
For Children, pretty patterns all gold or with stones	Rs. 10 to 25	For mourning black enamelled with appropriate emblems and monograms, and recess for portrait or hair	Rs. 25 to 75	Gem Bracelets inexpensive set with Pearls, Corals, Turquoises and small rubies, Emeralds, diamonds, &c., and others decorated with enamel in colors	Rs. 65 to 300
Ear Buttons, of all gold and secured in the ear by a screw and nut are now very fashionable from	Rs. 10 per pair	Scotch Pebble, Agate and Malachite Silver mounted, Rs	10 to 35	"Souvenier" Bracelets; the design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto, and folding up as a book locket, in all Gold	250; in Gems Rs. 400
		Florence and Roman Mosaic	Rs. 30 to 70		

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear..........Rs. 16 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS.......... „ 25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto.......... „ 35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto.......... „ 45 to 50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.
For Suits, send size of chest, Height and..........Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes.......... 35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY: 6, Elphinstone Circle. CALCUTTA: 2, Chowringhee Road.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,016 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 12th Aug. 1876.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE in the FIRM of FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co. CEASED from the THIRTY-FIRST DAY of JULY 1876, by MUTUAL CONSENT.—Dated this 14th day of August 1876.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE RETURN MATCH with the UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB will be PLAYED THIS EVENING. Gentlemen playing for the 16 are requested to come up to time (5-30).

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 21st August at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—
1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1875.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 14th August 1876.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.
Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.),
BOMBAY.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.
Per Pot .... Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

In hermetically sealed tins. This Coffee will be found of superior quality, being roasted in closed cylinders; by which process the fine aroma of the berry (completely lost by the system of frying pursued by "country" cooks) is entirely preserved. A fresh consignment now on sale at

Cash.
Per lb. Tin..........Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

J. NEUBERG.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

STILL HOCK.

BODENHEIMER	per doz.	Quarts Rs.	16 0
Do.	„	Pints	9 0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts	18 0
Do.	„	Pints	10 0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	20 0
Do.	„	Pints	11 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	22 0
Do.	„	Pints	12 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	28 0
Do.	„	Pints	15 0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Pints	17 0

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

CLARETS.
MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.
Per Doz. Quarts..........Rs. 11 0

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.
Per Doz. Pints..........Rs. 7 8

MARGAUX,
DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.
Per Doz. Pints..........Rs. 10 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

SHERRIES.
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior..........per doz. Rs. 25
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine. „ „ 33

PORT WINE.
OLD, FULL BODIED..........per doz. Rs. 25

SPARKLING WINES.
&c., &c.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LISTS APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

CHOICE INDIAN CHEROOTS & CIGARS in red cedarwood boxes. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a well bred ARAB for Saddle up to 14 Stone. Must be steady and quiet. Price Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,500. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette*

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.—MEMBERS engaged for TO-DAY'S MATCH vs. "BOMBAY" are requested to be PRESENT on the FIELD precisely at 5-30 P.M. Uniform, all White with Red Bands.

J. CANNON, Honorary Secretary.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing room, Boudoir, Dining room, Bed room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reredosses Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements. Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism. Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coup with or without coach box and Withworth's Sie Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonettes rail body do. moveable top, Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna.*

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetians, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, table Breaks, Break-Omnibus, Chariot-Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and Break.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent door-locks, box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 8 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for half-doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bedrooms; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, 1 square foot; mosaic pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR CLOTH; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for halfdoors, ceilings, punkas; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawingrooms, &c., &c.

ICE MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in 3 minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and recharge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, 17 and 25 Rs. each.

Garden pumps do. do. 12 Rs. each.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind, are required to send the same to the Undersigned before the 10th proximo, after which date no claims can be entertained.

P. HENSLOWE, Lieut.-Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Hyderabad, Sind, 2nd August 1876.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

A PASSENGER TRAIN runs DAILY between MHOW, INDORE and OOJEIN, leaving Mhow at 8 A. M. and arriving at Oojein at 12-27 P. M.

The return train leaves OOJEIN at 1-50 P. M. and reaches MHOW at 6-17 P. M.

GOODS TRAINS are NOT RUNNING at present, but Goods are carried by Passenger Train at Parcel Rates.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager Open Line,
H. & N. S. Ry.

10th August, 1876.

IN THE HIGH OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 424 of 1875.

HURIDASS TOOLSIDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing at Thakoredwar Lane, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay.......... } Plaintiff,

vs.

PREMJEE NANDOO, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay.......... } Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of August 1875, the following property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before C. AGNEW TURNER, Esq., Acting Assistant Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at the Office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August 1876, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon. All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Huridass Toolsidass and Premjee Nandoo or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Land with a Bungalow and Chawl or range of Shops standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point, in the sub district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49B, 49C, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 308, and bounded on the South by the property of Kevalbai Jaichund, on the West by a small passage on the East by the said public road, and on the North by a small passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Colonel Willoughby and others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Attorneys for the Plaintiff in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of July 1876.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 28th instant, for the SUPPLY for one year at this Port, by Contract, of the ARTICLES for USE in the OFFICERS' GENERAL MESS OF H. M.'S INDIAN TROOP SHIPS, specified in a Schedule, which can be seen at the Transport Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the *estimated* consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troop Ships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named, and will be subject to decision on or before the 30th September 1876.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of cash.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Articles for use in the General Mess of H. M.'s Indian Troop Ships."

G. T. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 10th Aug. 1876

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1876, at 2 P. M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders held this day:—

1st. That the Capital of the Company be further increased from Rs. 4,37,500 to Rs. 5,00,500 by the issue of 63 New Whole Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, to meet the cost of additional Mule Spindles, say about 4,000, and its accessories.

2nd. That the Directors be, and are hereby, authorized to dispose of the said 63 Shares in manner best suitable for the interest of the Company, and that the holders of such shares be entitled to all profits accruing on these shares and to vote in respect thereof in the same manner as the original Registered Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
શા. મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
pp. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th August 1876.

EDUCATION.

THE COMMITTEE of the ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY, anxious to further extend the benefits of this Institution, are PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS from Parents or Guardians desirous of obtaining admission for Pupils under Fundamental Law No. VII., which provides that "with a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils shall be admissible at a remunerating price to be determined by the Governing Body."

The Rate has now been fixed at £80 a year without any extras. The Education given will bear favourable comparison with that of any other Establishment for young Ladies.

Pupils, whose Parents or Guardians desire it, can remain during the vacations at a small additional charge.

Applications should be made without delay to

G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London, 3rd August 1876.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 12TH AUGUST 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday closed steady, the sales reaching 16,000 bales, and to-day's report is very firm, sales again 16,000 bales—a large quantity for a Saturday—prices throughout being unchanged. In Surats to arrive there is of course very little doing just now, but Reuter's message of Friday reports some transactions which we also hear confirmed from private sources, viz :—Fully Good Fair Dhollera, with the F. G. F. clause June shipment, Cape, at 4 15/16d. and Good Broach, with the F. G. F. clause, May shipment, Cape, at 5⅜d. per lb.

The past week has been about the most active we have seen this year and by far the larger proportion of the buying having been on account of the trade, it will be no matter for surprise if the demand begins to fall off ere long. The rise in prices, however, has been very moderate, and the statistical position being strong, we question whether there is not room for a further rise even with only an ordinary demand. A glance at the figures which we give below, will show that at the present moment the visible supply for all Europe is 70,000 bales less than at the same time last year and 175,000 bales less than in 1874, while for the United Kingdom only—and after all the Liverpool market rules the staple—the figures are even stronger, the deficiency as compared with last year being 180,000 bales and as against 1874 no less than 200,000 bales. In other words, the visible supply is roughly 12½ per cent. less than a year ago and 14 per cent. less than it was two years ago, while prices of Surats at the same time have declined 8 per cent. as compared with last year and 16¼ per cent. from the level of the same date in 1874. There are of course depressing influences at work which would account for a portion of this discrepancy, and it may also be said that values formerly were unduly high, but even allowing for all that it must be concealed that Cotton on its merits is still cheap, and if political matters on the Continent were more settled, and the Eastern Exchanges steadier, we should say there was room for a further material rise.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th instant compares with the two previous years as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Total supply of all kinds..	2,060,000	2,129,840	2,235,150
„ „ Surats	650,000	969,710	1,001,120

For the U. K. only the figures for these years show the following comparisons :—

Stock in Liverpool	875,000	934,030	886,920
Do. London	40,000	96,200	112,7:9
American Afloat	40,000	21,000	42,000
E. Indian „	280,000	364,000	394,000
	1,235,000	1,415,530	1,435,709
Price of Mid. Orleans	6 5-16d	7⅜d.	8 7-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	4½d.	4 15-16d.	5⅜d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	2 7-16d.	3 1-16d.

The American crop figures to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts	7,000	1,700	4,800
„ Exports to U.K......	16,000	2,000	6,000
„ „ Continent ...	...	2,000	...
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,098,000	3,457,500	3,763 300
„ Exports to U. K. „ ...	1,968,000	1,814,000	1,820,000
„ „ Continent „ ...	1,228,000	886,000	955,000
„ Stocks at the Ports......	159,000	105,000	142,000

Friday's Piece Goods Market in Manchester according to Reuter was unchanged, the only alteration in prices being an advance of 1½d. per piece quoted in 45 inch Mulls, but private telegrams continue to report great firmness especially in standard makes of Indian cloths.

To-day's quotations from Mincing Lane show a decline of 1s. per cwt in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and Good Ordinary Native Coffee and an advance of 6d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed and Ferozepore Rapeseed, Cocoanut Oil being unchanged.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is again higher. Fours are still quoted at 83, but Fours-and-a-half have advanced from 83 to 83½ and Fives-and-a-half from 86½ to 87. For Indian Bank shares, owing to the holidays, we had no quotations last week, but on the fortnight, Orientals show an advance of £2, Chartered £1, Mercantile £2-10s., and Hongkong and Shanghai £3 per share. Exchange on India, 60 days' sight, is quoted at 1s. 8d. against 1s. 7⅞d. to 1s. 8d. on Thursday last. Consols on Friday recovered from 96½ to 96⅞, at which they still stand. French Rentes have advanced from 106 to 106½.

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted by Reuter at 52½ per oz, a rate which as we mentioned at the time was said to have come through in Thursday's private telegrams. To-day's quotation is the same according to Reuter and we have not heard of any private advices to the contrary.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day the actual transactions, so far as we have heard, have been very small, but this has not prevented a continuance of yesterday's rise in rates.

In the morning, the Banks quoted 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8 1/16d. as their drawing rate for demand and finding no buyers at that advanced their quotations during the day quite another ⅛d., while they refused to name buying rates of any kind. China is still given as the advancing influence, and judging from appearances at the moment, a further rise looks probable; but there must be a limit to the requirements in that quarter, and even should the report in circulation to-day prove correct that the extra half million of Council drafts offered in London at 1s. 8¼d. has been taken up, we see no reason to alter the views we have already expressed, viz :—that the present advance is too rapid to be permanent. In a very short time the effect will be apparent in largely increased imports and reduced Exports, while between Silver and Council drafts money is being placed on the market at a rate altogether disproportion to regular trade requirements. To-day's closing quotations for bills on London as near as we can give them are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8⅛d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8⅝d.	„
Credits 3 „ „	1s. 8⅜d.	„
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 9/16d.	„

In Exchange on Calcutta and Government Paper we do not hear of any quotable movement.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet but firm with few fluctuations of importance. Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent. easier, although there are few sellers. Land and Press Companies are unaltered. In Spinning and Weaving Companies transactions have been comparatively limited but prices remain firm. Bombay United have advanced Rs. 5, Colabas Rs. 5, Dhurrumseys Rs. 5 and Orientals Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON.—There is really no business whatever to report. Sellers continue very firm and prices are nominally unchanged, but with Exchange tending as it is exporters are unable to operate with any degree of safety.

FREIGHTS are very dull with next to nothing doing. Nominally steamers are at £2 2·6 to £2 5 and sailing ships £2 for Liverpool, but for a line better could be done in both cases.

PIECE GOODS are steady at unchanged prices. To-day has been a partial holiday among the dealers and no sales of any importance are reported, but in any case buyers are disposed to hold off for lower rates while Exchange is advancing. Large indents have been going home lately for goods of all descriptions.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	107
1,40,000	5 ×	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	675 xd.
20,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	717½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,300
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	$ 125	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
37 220	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	111
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	505

LAND COMPANIES.

3 948	1,000	all	425	Colaba Land Co. (New).	1,170
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	470
6,000	1 400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	239

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th August, compared with that for 1st August :—

LIABILITIES.	1st August. Rs.	A.	P.	8th August. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,44,460	13	1	16,44,332	7	9
Treasury Balance	3,45,01,537	6	8	3,47,36,691	9	4
Other Deposits	2,00,22,666	5	9	2,02,41,267	6	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,55,392	14	7	3,88,153	12	4
Sundries	5,85,402	10	4	5,92,743	0	2
Rs.	7.71,09,460	2	5	7,76,03,188	3	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities......	1,58,35,735	7	6	1,57,23,156	13	6
Loans on Govt. Securities.	51,8 ,304	3	4	51,06,834,	10	4
Credits on ditto ...	37,30,517	5	5	40,45,048	6	7
Bills discounted	1,94,84,904	9	4	1,81,06,843	10	7
Balances with other Banks	6,51,274	14	7	4,34,740	6	1
Bullion	14,796	7	0	14,796	7	0
Dead Stock	10,51,217	1	7	10,52 542	7	4
Stamps	11,032	3	10	10,757	7	10
Sundries..................	6,09,139	1	11	5,72 844	4	5
Cash at Head Office	1,30,91,939	12	1	1,35,11,543	4	0
Do. at Branches	1,74,43,508	15	10	1,90,24,080	6	3
Rs.	7,71,09,469	2		7,76,03,188	3	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship ASTRACANA, 1,192 tons, Captain J. James, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s. s. STRATHLEVEN, 1,588 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. McDiarmid, child, and fourteen deck passengers.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Marine Department, Calcutta, announcing that the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Scotia, which left Calcutta for Penang on the 18th June, is supposed to be on shore on the Preparis Reefs or on the adjacent coast. The Senior Naval Officer, Rangoon, has been asked to send a man-of-war to search for her, and, if advisable, to call at Port Blair, and instruct the Commissioner to send the s.s. Enterprise to search the Andamans. A telegram from Rangoon announces that H. M. S. Diamond was to leave on Saturday, August 5, for the Andamans.—*Indian Daily News.*

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Canara (s)	Sanders	Calcutta, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Trait de'Union	Herve	Mauritius.
	Strathleven (s)	Pearson.........	Liverpool.
	Vingorla (s)...........	Sayers	Kurrachee.

The ship Astracana, James, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Ava, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Commilla, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, Aden, and Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
8	Malda(s)...............	Lang	Singapore, July 22.
	West Ridge	Legg	London, Apr 29.
	Queenstown	Creighton	Mauritius, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
8	Satara (s)	....	....
	Asia (s)...................	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
9	Chyebassa (s)	....	London.
	Ysusquiza...............	....	Covelong.
10	Ethiopia (s)............	....	Calcutta.
	Sir J. Lawrence(s)...	....	Cocanada.
	Africa (s)	....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
9	D. of Lancaster(s)...	....	Calcutta.
	Lois	....	Coast.
10	Ysusquiza	....	Calcutta.
	Africa (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tiber—3,334 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—24 bales silk, Hajee Ally Bebany.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ava s—29 bales cotton, Jairam Ramchunder.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·746	
Temperature of the Air	81·4	
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 0	
Dew Point	75·3	
Relative humidity of Air	0·820	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·6	
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	86·2	
Minimum do. do	78·6	
General Direction of wind ...WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.		
Movement of wind in 24 hours	444	
Fall of Rain	0·00	inches.
Total fall during month	0·50	„
„ „ „ year	37·17	„
Additional fall up to 12 a.m. of the 12th..........	0·04	„

HIGH COURT.—14TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SERGEANT.)

For Judgment.

182-76—P Kavajee—Mahomed Khan Atush Khan vs Abdoo Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Boevy.

235-76—Jefferson and Payne—William C Lester and another vs Henry R C Moyle.

LONG CAUSES.

471-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhaydass Huribhoy vs Goverdhundass Huribhoy and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

272-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Pranjeewundass Sewram vs Trebhovundass Doolubdass—Tyabjee and Sayani.

286-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowjee vs Cumulsey Premjee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

294-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morlidhurjee Dhanroopjee vs Muggonmall Ramsook—Lynch and Tobin.

648-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Rao Bahadoor Madon S vs Mungesh Rughoonath and another—P Kavasjee.

480-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Moorarjee Tocum and others vs Sodho Vaikoont Appa and others—Lynch and Tobin.

622-75—Prescot and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jan Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook.

61-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In person.

83-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goculdass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai, widow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Decree in terms of Commissioners Report and Cost.

272-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Hon'ble M Ally bin Mahomed, &c, vs Rukmabai, widow and others—In person.

LONG CAUSES.

39-76—Mr Smale—Jetha Amerchund and others vs Ebrahim Moosajee—M H Khan.

623-75—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Suliamon Ayeb vs Mahomed Haji Alli—Lynch and Tobin.

80-76—Lynch and Tobin—Shewlingappa Bussappa J vs Fragjee Madhowjee and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.

105-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others vs Muncher-shaw Dadabhoy—Prescott and Winter.

198-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nagoo Sayajee vs Navibai, widow, and another—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

123-76—Mr Fletcher—Moonghivahoo vs Khetsey Heerjee—In person.

30-76—A Framjee—Cursetjee Dadabhoy vs Nenbai—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Judgment.

477-75—Hearn and Cleveland—Arthur George Letham and others vs The Coconada Press Company, Ld—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Reverend Braz Fernandes and others—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, for claimants.—Part heard.

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Ruttonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimants.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

691-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Heerabai widow vs Rahimutbai, widow—Lynch and Tobin—Specially fixed.

565-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhunjibhoy Bomonji G vs Navazbai and others—Prescot and Winter—Specially fixed.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Investigation under section 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

In the matter of the Petition of Shapoorjee Sorabjee—Petitioner.

LONG CAUSES.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee and others—Balkrishna and B—Part heard

571-75—M Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy.

276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Sooltanally and another vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and Boevy.

82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai, widow, and others—Crawford and B.

339-76—M M Munshi—Withuldass Sunkerlall vs Valabhai Laloobhai.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 12th August 1876.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—

2nd Batn 7th Foot—Sub-Lt H D M Minchin.

2nd Batn 15th Foot—Lt-Col J W Moffatt; Capt W L Barr; Lt L L Steele; Nos 1702 and 436 Lance Corporals R Howell and J Rooney; Nos 395, 2032, 708 and 297 Privates S Huggard, R Marshall, C Adams and W Howard.

68th Foot—Sub-Lt H S Fitzgerald.

108th Foot—Sub-Lt H C C Gibbings.

Ordnance Dept—Magazine Serjt (Actg Sub-Conductor) C W Salter.

No 5228 Serjt William Piller, 4th Bde R A, employed on the temporary establishment of the Ordnance Dept is transferred to the Unattached List.

No 2593 Serjt William Henry Steele, D Batty C Bde R H A, is appointed to the temporary establishment of the Ordnance Dept.

No 3,492 Sergt John Roberts, employed in the Ordnance Dept, is permitted to rejoin the 4th Bgde, R A, at his own request.

No 44th Bde—Private Crane, 58th Foot, employed in the Band of H E the Govr, is permitted to rejoin his Regt at his own request.

2—He should be sent to the Colaba Depot to await an opportunity of joining his Corps.

No 751 Lance Corporl Alexander Hay s, 2nd Batn 7th Foot, employed in the Commissariat Dept, is remanded to his Regt for misconduct.

Under the provisions of para 3, Sec 26, Bombay Army Regulations, H E the C in-C has been pleased to confer on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Unattached List, the medal for good conduct and long service "without" gratuity :—

Ordnance Dept—Serjt (now Sub-Conductor) William Briscoe.

The following orders are confirmed :—

3rd Hussars—Regt Order, dated 15th May, appointing Lieut T H Peckham to act as Paymaster during the absence on leave of Paymaster F W Lutkin.

Regtl Order, dated 3rd July 1876, appointing Lieut G E Rogers, Musketry Instructor to the Regt, vice Capt Nettles proceeded on leave.

2nd Foot (1st Batn)—Regtl Order, dated 31st July 1876, appointing Lieut E A Hughes, to act as Interpreter to the Batn from the 4th June 1876, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Lieut Chichester.

1st Regt N I (Grenadiers)—Regtl Order, dated 19th July 1876, directing Lieut Col Williams, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt; Major Drummond, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd; and Capt Affleck, Quarter Master, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, in succession to Col Roome appointed Comdt 5th N L I.

Lieut E V P Monteith, 2nd Squadron Subn, 3rd Sind Horse, officiated as 2nd Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties, from the 10th to the 23rd June 1876.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Arty—Lieut Col and Brevet Col W W Barry, C B, (4th Bde) from the 5th Aug to 30th Sept 1876, on private affairs.

108th Foot—D A Campbell, to remain at Bombay, from 10th Sept to 20th Nov 1876, in extension, to study the native language.

Army Medical Dept—Surgeon Parker Smith, from date of availing himself of it, pending his resignation of the service being accepted.

Surgeon W. H Garde, from 15th to 16th July 1876, on private affairs in extension of previlege leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 3rd August 1876.)

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Meerut on Friday, the 21st day of July, 1876, No. 4143, Gunner John Blundell, F Baty 8th Bgde R A, was arraigned on the following charges :—

CHARGES.

1st. Having, at Meerut, on or about the 18th of May 1876, been drunk.

2nd. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Meerut, on or about the 18th of May 1876, used violence against Corporal Collar-maker James Morris of the same battery, by striking him with his clenched fist, and also with a bamboo stick, the said Corporal Morris being his superior officer, and in the execution of his office, and in having used towards him insubordinate language, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"You are the first man I have met; and as I want to have a row, I may as well have it with you, as anybody else."

FINDING.

The Court finds that the prisoner No 4143, Gunner John Blundell, F Baty 8th Bgde R A, is guilty of both the charges.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentence the prisoner No 4143, Gunner John Blundell, F Baty 8th Bgde R A, to suffer penal servitude for the term of (5) five years.

The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from H M's Service.

J E CORDNER Lt Col,
Royal Arty, President.

Meerut, 21st July 1876.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.
FRED P HAINES, General, C-in-C in India.

Simla, 28th July 1876.

By order of H E the C-in-C in India,
P S LUMSDEN, Major General,
Adjutant General in India.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 7th August 1876.

The Co-in-C in India is pleased to make the followin appointments:—

14th Native Infantry.—Lt J W Hogge, 2nd Wing Subn on probation, to be Offg 1st Wing Subn, on probation.

Lt G H Robinson, 2-12th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Wing Sub on probation, dated 31st July 1876.

29th Native Infantry.—Lt H M P Hawkes, 70th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Wing subn on probation, dated 31st July 1876.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 28th July 1876, directing Surgn J O'Neill to take temporary medical charge of the 13th N I, during the absence on leave of Surgn Maj A M Verchere, or until further orders, with effect from the date of his arrival at Benares.

Peshawar District Order, dated the 26th July 1876, directing Surgn Maj W C Smith, M D, 27th Punjab N I, to take medical charge of the 11th "Prince of Wales' Own" Bengal Lancers, from 10th May 1876, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgn W Finden, transferred to Simla.

Nya Doomka Station Order, dated the 1st May 1876, directing Surgn R L Dutt, M D, to take medical charge of the left half battalion 4th N I.

59th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 27 July 1875, appointing the following committee of Paymastership, consequent on the departure on leave of Capt W J Frampton :—

Maj J Lawson, President, Capt D T Chisholm, Member and Capt E H Sartorious, Member.

Capt Chisholm will officiate as Paymaster on the responsiblity of the committee.

92nd Highlanders—Regtl Order, dated the 24th July 1876.

(1st) Appointing Lt and Adjt Robert Henry Oxley to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 15th June 1876, as a temporary arrangement, in the absence of any other qualified officer and in addition to his duties as Adjt, vice Lt Francis Garden Kinloch, appointed to the Bl S C, on probation.

And (2nd), re-appointing Lt Duncan Forbes Gordon, rejoined Regtl head quarters from the convalescent depot, Dalhousie, as Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 21st July 1876, the date of taking over his duties from Lt and Adj Robert Henry Oxley.

19th Bengal Lancers—Regtl Order, dated the 15th July 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from the 14th idem, consequent on Lt Col H Melvill being detained on special duty at Mussoorie, on expiration of his privilege leave :—

Capt W W Biscoe, officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Capt G M Abbott, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties.

Lt E Bruce, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties.

38th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 25th July 1876, appointing Lt R G Handcock, Offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Graham, permitted to resign that appointment, and revert to his substantive appointment of Qr-Mr.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Surgn Maj W Graves, (A Brigade,) to remain at Naini Tal, from the 3rd Aug to the 15th Aug, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him by the general officer commanding the Sirhind division.

13th Hussars—Lt B R Wilson, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, pending the publication in India of his transfer to the 14th Dragoon Guards.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col J Kelly, (8th Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1-8th Foot—D'A W Thuillier, (Offg 2nd Sqdn Sub 17th Bl Cavy,) to Calcutta, from the 12th Aug to the 12th Dec, to study the native languages.

1-18th Foot—Paymaster A W M'Kenzie, to England, from the date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt Col R Chalmers, (2nd in Command 14th Bengal Lancers) to remain at Simla from the 3rd Aug to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate, in extension of privilige leave under the furlough rules of 1868.

General List, Infantry—Capt T St Q Clutterbuck to the port of embarkation for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surgn J Prendergast, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, August 12.)

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Sur-Maj A P Tomkyns, Supt, Central and Dist Jails, Bareilly, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st Sept, 1876.

H H has been pleased to invest the under-mentioned Officers with the powers specified :—

Capt J F FitzG Cologan, Station Staff Officer, Moradabad, with power under Sec 20, Act XXII of 1864, for the trial of breaches of cantonment rules within the cantonment of Moradabad.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In modification of notification No 353A, dated 19th July, 1876, Mr R Knyvett, Dist Supdt of Police, Allahabad, two months, and twenty-eight days' previlege leave, with effect from the 19th July 1876.

Mr P B Reid, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, with effect from the 10th May, 1876.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W M Tidy, Joint Mag, 1st grade, Saharanpur, privilege leave for two months, with effect from 24th July, 1876. This supersedes notification No 962A, dated 17th June, 1876.

The Reverend J F Scobell, Chaplain of Cawnpore, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 10th July 1876.

Mr H M Bird, Asst Mag and Collr, Etah, privilege leave for one month, with effect from 2nd Oct, 1876.

The unexpired portion—nine days—of the privilege leave granted by Notification No 270, dated 11th April, 1876, to Mr J C Leupolt, Joint Mag, Azamgarh, is hereby cancelled.

In continuation of notification No 121C, dated the 28th of January, 1876, six months' leave on medical certificate has been granted by the Secy of State to Mr R Quin, Extra Asst Comsr of Kumaon.

H H the Lt-Gover has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr E S Robertson, Offg Mag and Collr, Basti, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Moradabad, during the deputation of Mr E Colvin, or until further orders.

Mr W Irvine, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, officiated as Mag and Collr, Frankhabad, from the 6th to the 16th July, 1876, both day inclusive.

The services of Mr W S Halsey, Inspr-Genl of Registration and Comsr of Excise and Stamps, N W Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

The services of Mr E S Symes, Asst Mag and Collr, Allahabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Irrigation Branch Notification No C179E, of 1st inst, Mr R L Davies, Supervisor, 1st grade, is temporarily posted to the Ghazipur district, Benares Provincial Division.

Privilege leave for two months and fourteen days is granted to Mr A Sprenger, Ex Engr, 4th grade Saharanpur Dist Meerut Provincial Division, with from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr M A Kelly, Asst Engr, 1st grade, will officiate as Dist Engr of Saharanpur during the absence on leave of Mr. Sprenger.

With reference to Notification No 87 E-C, dated 2nd June, 1876, Mr E J Jones, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the Mirzapur district, Benares Provincial Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 7th ultimo.

The following changes are made in the Staff of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, consequent on the departure on leave of Capt A Cunningham, R E, with effect from 28th June 1876:—

Lt D Gregson, R E, 2nd Asst, to officiate as 1st Asst Principal; Lt S M' M Maycock, R E, 3rd Asst, to officiate as 2nd Asst Principal; Lt F T Maxwell, R E, to officiate a 3rd Asst Principal from 25th June, 1876, inclusive.

(FOREST BRANCH.)

Mr E A Down, Sub-Asst Conservator, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Dehra Dun to the Jaunsar Forest Divesion.

Mr Down left the former on the 19th and joined the latter division on the 21st June, 1876.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr R L Davies, Supervisor, 1st grade, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, is transferred to the Buildings and Roads Branch, P W Dept.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 9.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Lt-Govr has been pleased to appoint Mr William Dunbar Blyth, Asst Mag and Collr, under the provisions of Sec 3, Act II of 1869, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under His Honor's control.

Mr J C Williamson, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Jessore, is allowed leave of absence without pay for fifteen days.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has been pleased to grant to Capt T H Lewin, B S C, Depy Comr, Cooch Behar, an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr C E Gouldsbury, Asst Supt of Police, an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

The Rev A C Pearson is appointed to act temporarily as Senior Chaplain of St John's Church, with effect from 17th July 1876.

The services of the Rev A C Pearson are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept, with effect from the 5th Aug.

Mr J A Bourdillon, who was, under orders of the 1st Aug 1876, appointed to act temporarily as Inspr-Genl of Registration, is also appointed, under Sec 7 of Act V of 1872, to act as Senior Marriage Registrar of Calcutta. He is also appointed, under Sec 7 of Act XV of 1865, to act as Registrar of Parse marriages beyond the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the High Court. These appointments will take effect from the date on which Mr Bourdillon took over charge from Mr Beverly.

Mr W Griffiths, M A, Offg Principal of the Hooghly College, is appointed to be a member of the Dist School Committee of Hooghly and Howrah.

Mr J Behrendt, Asst Professor of the Dacca College, is appointed to be a member of the Dacca Madrissa Committee.

Mr C S Innes, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Behar, is allowed subsidiary leave for one day in extension of the leave granted to him in the notification of the 4th July last, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 5th idem.

Mr J C Shaw, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Mirzapore, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st inst.

Surgn D W D Comins is appointed to act temporarily as Civil Surgn of Hazareebagh.

Mr. W Kilby, Dist Supt of Police, is appointed to be a member of the Charitable Dispensary at Dinagepore.

In accordance with the notification of the Govt of India in the Financial Dept, No 2294, dated 20th April 1876, Dr D B Smith, Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, is allowed furlough in India from 20th April to 23rd June 1876, both days inclusive, under Rule IX of the furlough rules published with the general order of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, No 171, dated 25th Feb 1874.

Dr T E Charles, Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta, acted as Principal of that College during the absence, on furlough in India, of Dr D B Smith, from 20th April to 23rd June 1876.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SOARES—August 12th, Fort, Nesbit Lane, the wife of H. F. Soares, of a daughter.

TINLING—August 12th, at Surat, the wife of Capt. J. Tinling, 17th Regt. N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

BROMLEY—August 12th, at Cumballa Hill, Louisa, the beloved daughter of Thomas Bromley, Esq.

WATSON—August 12th, at Bombay, Isabella, the beloved wife of Mr. James W. Watson, aged 25 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—August 9th, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Mr. A. W. Cooke, of a son.

KERR—August 5th, at Bellevue House, South Entally, Calcutta, the wife of G. L. Kerr, Esq., of a daughter.

LYALL—August 7th, at Simla, the wife of C. J. Lyall, C.S., of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—August 8th, at Chandernagore, the wife of James A. Robertson, of a daughter.

WYLIE—August 5th, at Chakrata, N. W. P., the wife of Captain H. Wylie, 1st Punjab Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BEALE—JOHNSON—August 2nd, at Srinaggar, by the Rev. A. N. Wilson, Resident Chaplain of Kashmir, Benson Wood Beale, C.E., to Hannah Harriet, second daughter of Mr. W. H. Johnson, Joint Commissioner, of Ladak.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1876.

THE announcement that Mr. Disraeli has been elevated to the Peerage under the title of Earl Beaconsfield will not astonish people who have been watching the recent course of events. It would be hard if a man who has added so many names to the nobility of England, and who has transformed a Queen into an Empress, were not himself to be adorned with a title at the close of his long and brilliant career as a public man. Whether or not the honour has been bestowed upon him for his labours in connection with Her Majesty's new title, we do not think any but his bitterest political opponents will grudge him his title. It is now many years ago since the son of the author of "The Curiosities of Literature" showed that he possessed the literary ability of his father, and astonished the world with his novels. He was born in 1805, and became an author when he was scarcely out of his teens. He published "Vivian Grey" in 1825, and this he followed up with "The Young Duke," "Henrietta Temple," "Contarini Fleming," and the wonderful tale of "Alroy." Then he travelled in the East, and became imbued with that poetic spirit of Orientalism which he has since frequently displayed, more particularly in his creation of Asiatic Mysteries. After dazzling the drawing-rooms of the fashionable world with his wit, and amusing it with the fastidious care he took in adorning his person, he made a dash at a political career by contesting Wycombe in 1831. He was defeated but not vanquished, and in 1837 he made another effort to secure Parliamentary honours and was returned for Maidstone, which in a few years afterwards he exchanged for Shrewsbury. His estate lying in Buckinghamshire, he desired to be returned to Parliament in the Buckinghamshire county interests, and he was. He has continued to represent Buckinghamshire since 1847, and his annual bucolics delivered to his constituents and his constant labours in Parliament have since made up his public life. His ability as an orator, especially in the sarcastic branch of it, soon marked him out as a "leader of men," and when Lord George Bentinck died, he was made leader of the Conservative party, which he had joined after his secession from Sir R. Peel and the "Free Trade" party. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby's Governments, and in 1868 he was appointed Prime Minister of England. On the accession to power of the Liberal party he gave way to Mr. Gladstone, but when the latter's appeal to the country in 1874 unexpectedly threw the Conservatives into favour once more he again became Prime Minister, while Mr. Gladstone, his opponent in many a well-fought field of eloquence, withdrew from the leadership of his party. During his political career Mr. Disraeli found time to write several works of fiction, some of them abounding in ... epigrams, and all dealing with the fashionable world in a way which made his critics accuse him of toadying the British aristocracy to which he has now been admitted. It has been rumoured several times that he was about to be raised to the Peerage, and now that the rumour has proved to be true, there is reason to fear that his health is breaking-down under the stress of the leadership of the Conservative party, and that he intends to remove to the House of Lords and take his ease among the senators of that distinguished body. His loss to the Conservative party in the House of Commons will be serious, for there is no one at present able to fill his place with the same ability that he displayed as an ingenious rhetorician. His wife was raised to the Peerage as Viscountess Beaconsfield in 1868 in acknowledgment of his distinguished official services, and since her death three years ago his friends say that he has not been the same man. Hence, perhaps, the probability that he will soon resign his leadership of his party and take his seat in the Upper House, whence he can look calmly down upon the arena in which he has fought many a successful and unsuccessful battle. Meanwhile, William Gladstone is still plain William Gladstone, hacking at his trees on his estate and writing methodical religious essays. What will he say to the elevation of his old antagonist? Probably the matter will not cost him a thought, and he will go on hacking wood at Hawarden as philosophically as ever.

ONE of the places not visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his recent sojourn in Bombay was the "Moody Bay Reclamation," comprising the eastern boulevard between the Mint and the contagious wards of the European General Hospital. If His Royal Highness wished to see a native town springing up in all its ugliness and impurity this was the place to which he should have been conducted. Anything more offensive to the eye and nose than the huddled mis-shapen erections that have been and are still being put up here it is difficult to imagine. A lot of ordinary village huts would be patterns of symmetry and order when compared with the very original and no less disgraceful edifices which the Port Trust have allowed to be put up on their property. The buildings we refer to are of all sizes and shapes, and for pure originality of design are unparalleled in hideous deformity. We should very much like to get a professional description of them from some trained architect. Our own powers to describe so much ugliness are meagre in the extreme.

It would appear as if Bombay had gone on importing goods in deal cases from England for a century and more, and that some enterprising Borah had been buying up these cases until he found himself overstocked and did not know what to do with them. In this difficulty he must have fallen in with an ingenious builder who proposed that the deal cases and their tin linings should be used in providing house accommodation for the people of Bombay. We can imagine the Borah saying to the builder, "your proposal is all very fine "but for the [*zoolum*-like provisions of sections "172, 173 and 174 of the Municipal Act, "which give the Municipal Commissioner "power to prevent the erection of huts or sheds "crowded together, or which have not the "means of drainage or of scavenging, or are "attended with the risk of disease to the in-"habitants of the neighbourhood. Don't you "see that Mr. Pedder and Dr. Weir will put "their heads together and say to us *chullai* "*jao*, confound your impertinence, *is maffic* "*bungalow hookum ni*," and we can imagine, too, the builder replying to the Borah, "let us "not go to Pedder Sahib, but rather betake "ourselves to the Port Trust Sahibs, who are "much better acquainted with Oriental archi-"tecture of the order we wish to carry out "and who never refuse any offer that will bring "grist to their mill." We say, we can imagine a conversation of this kind going on between two native speculators, but it is more than probable we are not drawing so much upon our imagination as our readers might think. Certain it is that the old deal cases and their tin linings have been largely used in building quite an extensive native town along the eastern boulevard, as anybody may see by driving along the road known as Hornby Row, east. For a great number of years Bombay did not know what to do with its empty bottles, but they are no longer used for decorating our flower gardens and protecting our bungalows from the inroads of *budmashes* climbing over the compound walls. We confess we are no more able to account for what becomes of our empty bottles than we can account for the disposal of our dead donkeys, though we have observed one of the latter finding a final resting place in one of our large sewers through a side opening which was specially provided for the escape of sewer gases; but Dr. Weir does not allow interments of this kind, as a rule. But we can account for the deal cases and their tin linings; the Port Trust is offering a premium for their utilization, and the property of the Trust is being fast beautified by buildings of the most unique kind. It is refreshing to see the ingenuity of man developing a new industry and putting rubbish and garbage to a practical use. In this view of the matter the wooden and tin houses on the Port Trust property are exceedingly ingenious; a people so prone to follow the teachings of a thrifty economy might be taught anything, and perhaps the members of the Port Trust are to be commended for their encouragement of this virtue, so rare in natives of India. The Port Trust might now take another step in economy and proceed to increase its income by seizing upon the night-soil at Carnac Bunder and selling it at a profit. Recent agricultural writers have waxed eloquent about this municipal waste; here is an opportunity of going to the Port Trust and realizing a fortune. But to return to the wooden and tin huts in Moody Bay.

Let us ask whether these ugly huts and disgraceful shanties have been erected with the knowledge and consent of the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer, and whether they have been built in accordance with the demands of sections 173 and 174 of the Municipal Act? We can see no regular lines and no proper privies amongst the lot. But we can see stables and hog-sties below, and low dark rooms and lofts above. We can see not only irregularity and deformity, but even insecurity in construction, and can perceive a horrid stench of ineffectual conservancy all round. The houses or huts are not fit for human habitation, and one leading industry of the locality is the manufacture of dung fuel, the stench from which during the process of drying is well-nigh insufferable. The reclamation has been recently made, and the earth used in the filling up was originally fresh and sweet. But it is fast losing these properties and becoming sodden with filth. Apart, therefore, from the most prominent and perceptible objection that meets the eye on visiting the locality—namely, the deformity which these wretched erections give to a part of the town that is certainly entitled to a better class of buildings—we would insist that the buildings should be swept away at once as being in contravention of section 172 of the Municipal Act, because, in the words of the section, "by reason of the manner in which "they are crowded together, and of the want "of drainage, and impracticability of scaveng-"ing, they are attended with risk of disease to "the inhabitants of the neighbourhood." And if these wretched wooden and tin huts have been put up regardless of the sections of the Act which apply to them, and regardless of the remonstrances of the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer, Government should be appealed to for their abolition without delay, and before serious disease breaks out in this dreadfully insanitary and wretched quarter of the town. If the Port Trust cannot add to the size of the town without disfiguring it, and without endangering the health of the whole town, their house-building privileges should be withdrawn, for certainly with such an exhibition of houses as that we are referring to, it is clear that the Trust can be trusted to build no more houses. We would scarcely like to be so uncivil as to suggest that the Trust members should themselves occupy that particular row of these houses beginning with the one furthest north and extending to the south towards the Mint. There are fourteen or fifteen houses on this spot eminently adapted for such an experiment. But we do not want to see "dead corpses," and we would not recommend the experiment when the result would be known before it was commenced. The locality we have pointed to is in not only filthy in the extreme, but under existing circumstances it is past the power of being cleansed. If this garden of filth is allowed to flourish for another year, the town will be furnished with a series of hospitals for infectious diseases, and be provided without cost to the Municipality. We may joke about the matter now, but the place is being filled up fast and the filth is increasing and sadness may have to take the place of mirth. We cannot urge too strongly the pulling down of all these huts and sheds as being at once a disgrace and a danger to Bombay.

Besides the danger of the outbreak of serious disease, we would point out the other danger of fire from ranges of huts and houses built of such inflammable material as old packing cases. Let any one looking at these buildings picture to himself what would be the effects of the outbreak of a fire in this quarter. Hope of any fire engine coming to the rescue in time is out of the question; the conflagration would be short, sharp and decisive, and if it occurred at night the number of human victims that would be roasted alive would be considerable; and that is not all, for if the wind happened to be blowing from the eastward the danger would extend to the substantial buildings in Moody Khana Street.

It is nothing to the purpose to be told that the huts and sheds in Moody Bay are only temporary erections, and that they are eventually to make way for more handsome and permanent buildings. A mischief is being done which cannot be so easily undone. Thousands of people are encouraged by the Port Trust, and taught by the Port Trust, to be satisfied with improper and dangerous houses, and they will not so easily learn to be satisfied with better houses. The poor are easily taught to jeopardise their lives by resorting to any possible economy. Sections 172, 173, 174, and 175 of the Municipal Act were framed for a wholly different purpose, and if Mr. Tucker could return to Bombay and be shown the new town that has been allowed to spring up in one of the most prominent parts of Bombay, what would he say about the way his building sections of the Act had been practically interpreted?

The owners of substantial and expensive houses in the vicinity of the Moody Bay huts have a just cause of complaint either against their neighbours—the Borahs and builders who own the wooden and tin huts—or against the Port Trust, who have brought danger and ugliness so near their dwellings. The matter is of some public importance, and we hope that our notice of it will not end here.

THE PRESENT ICE FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

THE failure of our ice-supply has now become an annual grievance. Sometimes the supply falls short in the hot season and sometimes at other seasons, but a failure seems to be a thing to be expected. Messrs. Tudor and Co. betray a laudable desire to prevent the public indulging in the ice luxury in an extravagant way, but we question the right of Messrs. Tudor to decide the quantity of ice to which every household in Bombay is to be restricted. This is not in the terms of the agreement entered into with Government by our frigid friends. That agreement very reasonably provides that the Company shall maintain a continued supply of ice. And Tudor and Co. have had sufficient experience of the wants of Bombay to estimate the quantity that should be imported annually to supply the need of their customers. What would Brown say to a publican if on calling for a bottle of beer he was supplied with a wineglassful? Only consider the horrible squint with which the said Brown would confront the man who pretended to know how much beer was good for Brown's digestion. The contents of the wineglass might wash the benevolence out of somebody's eye.

We say this annual ice-failure is an annual grievance, and the certainty with which it occurs makes it doubly provoking. Why do not Tudor and Co. go on supplying the amount of ice demanded by the public and face the consequences in the heroic way that one Jeffrey is traditionally said to have faced the cat? It is hypocritical to pretend to have a stock of ice in stock when practically the public is being starved. At present the Bombay public can get no ice, and their "curses are not loud but deep." The only way ice can be procured is by medical certificate, and people are beginning to look up their medical friends, and brain fevers and maladies requiring ice are now painfully on the increase. It is said that even the Governor cannot get ice, although he sent an Aide-de Camp down to Bombay and threatened to call out the military. Seriously, we think that the carelessness of the people who have been trusted by the inhabitants of Bombay to sustain a plentiful ice-supply is disgraceful. We understand there is a heavy penalty attaching to such a failure as the present, and we hope it will be exacted or the contract given to somebody else. Although there is a plentiful stock of ice in Madras and a quantity could be cheaply sent across to Bombay by rail, no efforts seem to have been made by the agents of the Tudor Ice Company to remedy the present state of matters. If ever they should go to a hotter place than Bombay—of which there is every probability, if we may judge by their present culpability—we hope that they will have the torture of seeing their neighbours consoling themselves with ice in their discomforts, while they themselves will be unable to get even an ounce to cool their parched throats. *Then* they will understand the punishment which their gross carelessness has inflicted upon the inhabitants of Bombay.

THE NINTH WET DAY REMINISCENCE: FADED AWAY.

IN our journey through life, with its ever-varying landscape, at times brightened by the sunshine of hope, at others overshadowed by despair's dark clouds, there are some scenes which remain imprinted on our memories and retain their freshness long after others have vanished and been forgotten. Perchance dating back with childhood's dreams, our youthful fancies have woven a strange web of things seen and imagined, and such scenes bear a charm which those of later years with their reality of reason are sadly bereft of. To me, the reminiscences of my younger days are dear indeed, and the review of them in quiet moments often makes me wish for a return of the days when the world, with its professions of honesty and friendship, seemed not the mockery we too often find it in after-life. As I write, one such scene rises before me and blots out thirteen years of my existence. Again, I seem standing, as I stood one bright breezy morning in the September of '63 on the poop of the clipper ship Wolsey, then lying off Gravesend, watching with youthful curiosity the sailors high above me shaking out the white sails which would woo the winds until they wafted the good ship to the fabled land of gold—Australia. The melodious chant from the forecastle announced the weighing of the anchor, and all was bustle and confusion. As we had dropped down the river the previous afternoon, the most of our few passengers had already bade their friends a sad farewell, receiving in return heartfelt wishes that their voyage might be a prosperous one, and that success might crown their labours in the far off land they had chosen for their future home. Cheeks yesterday bedewed with tears were now dry, and regrets at leaving home and its cherished associations were alloyed with expectation, which whispered, in most cases how falsely, of fortunes to be made and a speedy return to spend remaining years in some quiet spot of dear old England. Strangers were being ordered off the ship, when my attention was arrested by a group near the stern gratings. Lying back in an invalid chair was a girlish form convulsed with grief, her wasted arms clasped round the neck of a widow lady, who bent over her with the tender solicitude of a mother parting from a child she is never likely to meet again on this side of the grave. A younger girl, evidently a sister, stands by weeping silently, her face buried in her handkerchief and her head resting on the shoulder of the remaining figure of the group, which is that of a fine stalwart specimen of the British race, whom I know to be the husband of her who is weeping her last good-bye on the bosom of her mother. His face, which, in my boyish opinion, is a marvellously manly one, wears a wearied look of sorrow, and the heavy eyes, dimmed by the rising tear drops, tell their own story of sleepless nights passed by the bedside of her whom he fears a Providence, whose wisdom he cannot fathom, is about to take from him.

Our skipper, the kindest hearted old man that ever unmeaningly consigned a sailor's eyes to the regions of the damned, has postponed getting "under-weigh" for some time rather than interrupt this painful parting, but at length, feeling that it were better over, he steps up to the group and addresses the gentleman in a voice husky from an emotional rising in his throat.

"Sorry to hurry the ladies, sir," said the old man, "but we'll be moving in a couple of minutes and those who are not going to benefit by the sea breeze must leave the ship immediately."

His voice faltered over the last word and he turned away muttering something about "a susceptible old idiot." His judgment of himself was nautical but expressive, for a more generous old soul than Captain Dickson never trod a plank, and whenever I hear the pathetic ditty of poor "Tom Bowling" and how he's "gone aloft," I think of a sturdy old seaman who, I am certain, is keeping him company.

Warned by the captain's speech that the last word must be quickly spoken, the grief-stricken mother gently withdrew herself from the embrace of her child, and, endeavouring to repress her agony of emotion, fervently kissed the white brow of the now fainting girl, and turned quickly away.

My own eyes were clouded with tears I vainly strove to check, and I leant over the rail and watched the ebbing tide which was hurrying past the ship to the ocean beyond. When I again saw the mother and sister, they were seated in a boat on their way to the shore, waving handkerchiefs, too tear sodden to flutter in the breeze. Five minutes afterwards our sails were drawing, and the Wolsey was parting the rippling waters, fairly started on her journey of sixteen thousand miles. Favouring winds soon carried us clear of the land, and a few days after we had been at sea, I was the constant companion of Herbert Trueman and his young wife; and if I could but find the slightest authority for the belief that angels are permitted to visit this earth in the nineteenth century, I should unhesitatingly say she was one. It may be owing to the childish imaginations I have already written of, but the fact remains, and I never again expect to meet the perfect woman I still believe she was. Such forgetfulness of self, such love for her husband, such a wealth of loving kindness for all with whom she came in contact, was hers, and these are gifts seldom granted to the weaker vessels of the human race. Poor Herbert knew the value of the prize he had won, and the dread that she was about to leave him almost deprived him of reason. Like Job, "in all his troubles he cursed not, neither did he swear," but he doubted the wisdom of his Creator, never dreaming that his love had become idolatry and that he had made that fair form his God.

Though not many years older than myself she treated me as a child, and her motherly confidences often sent me to my berth to mourn over the certain loss, at no long period, of one who had won her way to my heart, and whose loving counsel is the greenest spot amid the memories of the past.

"Do you know, little man," she one day said, for it was thus she ever addressed me, "I am soon going to leave you all, and they will bury me away down in the deep blue sea. I am not telling you this to distress you; but because I want you to try and comfort my poor husband after I am gone. I know he knows it is coming, but fears to speak to me of it, for when we left home the doctors had but very slight hopes of my getting better, and now every day I feel weaker, and know the end is very near. I should not mind it were it not for Herbert and those at home, and I want you to tell him when I am gone that I am sure to be happy where I am going to, if he will not grieve too much. Run away now, for he's coming this way, and will be sure to see you've been crying, like a silly little man as you are."

We were now five weeks out, and the weather, which had hitherto been fine, suddenly changed, and for four or five days we were running before a heavy gale of wind. The sea was running mountains high and chasing the ship as she, under close reefed topsails, bounded gallantly forward on her course, occasionally shivering from stern to stern as some white-crested billow struck her in its impotent rage. As the gale was accompanied by heavy squalls of rain, Mrs. Trueman was obliged to keep her cabin and rapidly got worse. The greater portion of the first two days I spent with her, and the third morning I was permitted to see her for a short time, but was told I must not remain.

She was then very weak, almost too weak to speak, but during the absence of her husband for a few moments, she drew a ring off one of her almost transparent fingers, and placed it on one of mine. "I'm going very soon little man," she whispered, "and you must not forget to give Herbert my message."

She fell back exhausted, and I was hurried away, but returned and sat on the deck at the door of her cabin the whole of that day. That night at seven she rejoined the father she had lost some years before, and the commands on the deck of the good ship Wolsey were communicated in hushed whispers, and many a weather beaten cheek was moistened with a tear.

During the whole of that night the storm raged with increased violence, and the angry wind shrieked and moaned as it tore through the rigging of the good ship, racing madly on her course through the impenetrable darkness. I had crept on deck, and lay there under the lee of the cabin skylight, quite unconscious in my misery that the spray had wet me through, and that I was shivering from cold and exposure. What an age those few hours seemed, and how fervently I wished that I, too, might die and lie in the ocean depths with her I loved as a sister! All this I can never forget, nor do I wish to, for the recollection tells of boyish days when sympathy was unalloyed with selfishness, and sorrow chastened as it chastens not after manhood's estate is reached. Towards morning, fairly tired out, I fell into a troubled sleep and awoke as the grey dawn was breaking through the dark clouds, which o'erspread the heavens. The wind had fallen, although a fresh breeze was still blowing, and with yards braced-up, we were once more steering our course.

Those who have never stood on a vessel's deck in mid-ocean, after a heavy gale of some days' duration, can form no idea of the wild grandeur of the scene. As far as the eye could reach, nothing was visible but mountainous masses of angry water, threatening every moment to engulph the brave ship, as she, straining and groaning in every timber, battled on her way; one moment rising high on some gigantic billow, another plunging down into a watery abyss, while the next sea towering far above her threatens instant destruction. Again, she rises nobly, throwing off tons of broken water from her forecastle, and rides triumphantly over the wave which in another moment would have buried her in its seething mass.

As I lay there in the cold grey light of the breaking day, oppressed by the dull weight of sorrow at my heart, my attention was attracted by two sailors coming from forward bearing the hastily constructed shell in which the body of her who had died the previous night was to be consigned to the keeping of the sea. Mechanically I staggered to my feet, to find my limbs were stiff and aching, and made my way down to the cabin, where the passengers were collected in a group, prepared to offer the last tribute of affection to her who had been called away. The men were conversing in suppressed whispers, while most of the ladies were weeping silently. Seating myself apart from all with my throbbing head buried in my hands, I awaited the summons to the funeral. A change in the motion of the ship, told me that she had been hove-to, and then was heard the tolling of the bell which announced the commencement of the most affecting ceremony man can take part in. In a few minutes the door of the cabin where she had died was opened, and four of the passengers were called in. When they reappeared it was as bearers of the coffin which contained all that remained of poor Trueman's girl wife. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, that funeral pall of the ocean, and the solemnity of the scene was intensified by the painfully slow progress of the *cortége* occasioned by the pitching of the vessel. The bereaved husband followed first as chief mourner, and as I looked on his pale face so stricken with despairing anguish, I instinctively passed to his side. Without apparently noticing me, he laid his hand on my shoulder and we passed out on deck together.

There the whole ship's company were gathered round a hastily constructed stage, level with the vessel's rail, on which the coffin was placed, and at the end of which stood the captain, prayer book in hand, his grey hair fluttering in the breeze.

On one side were grouped the passengers, on the other the crew, the look of sorrow on whose weather beaten faces proclaimed them no mock mourners. It was a touching sight to see those great rough fellows, cap in hand, and dressed in the best their scanty stock of clothes afforded, standing there that stormy morning, testifying by the only means in their power, the affection and regard they entertained for her whose kindly smile had won its way to their hearts.

The scene was strangely solemn in its sadness, and none such can be seen except at sea. Grief reigned supreme, for there were no hired mourners, no nodding plumes, or trappings of woe to tell of the pomps and vanities of the world. A little world in itself, universal sadness held its sway, and the stern lesson that "all flesh is grass," came home to all present, with greater force and impressiveness than the teaching of a thousand sermons. I lack the painter's skill, or I would give the world a picture of that scene, and men who gazed thereon would pale and women turn away to weep. All around was gloomy, from the clouded sky to the dark waters of the ocean, tossing wildly in their restlessness; and then that group on deck, what a stduy of sorrowing humanity! Years have passed since that morning, and yet to-day, I see as plainly as then, that crowd of sailors in their strange variety of costume, gathered round the bier on which rests the coffin of her we were about to commit to the depths of the sea. I see the bronzed and bearded faces stricken with sorrow, and notice the hands, hardened with labour, that hurridly brush away the rising tear. Yonder in the main-rigging, crying like a child, is the grey-headed old sailmaker whose happiest hours were spent in spinning antiquated "yarns" to her who now has done with earth and its stories. How distinctly stands out the portly figure of the brave old skipper, struggling hard against the emotion his creed tells him it is unmanly to give way to, and yet despite his efforts, the briny drops are falling fast on the open prayer book, and his voice at the close of each sentence is almost inaudible. The passengers and officers form another melancholy group, the ladies seated on the deck unable to keep their feet from the pitching of the vessel; among them there are few dry eyes, and several of the ladies are sobbing hysterically.

Poor Trueman in his agony is leaning against the rail, his head resting on his arms apparently unconscious to all around.

As the captain, making a strong effort to master his emotion read the passage, "We therefore commit her body to the deep, to be turned in o corruption, looking for the resurrection of the body when the sea shall give up its dead," two of the officers of the ship stepped forward, and raising the end of the platform on which the coffin rested, it slid silently off into the restless ocean and disappeared with a heavy splash.

The sound attracted the attention of Trueman, who suddenly raised his head, and seeing what he loved so well had gone for ever from his sight, uttered one great cry of despair and fell forward on his face. He was gently carried to his berth, and half an hour afterwards the Wolsey was standing on her course, and the wild waves, miles behind her, were rolling restlessly over the spot where Bessy Trueman lies buried, deep down amid the treasures of the ocean.

In a few days I had sufficiently overcome my sorrow to assist in nursing poor Trueman, who was suffering from a severe attack of brain fever, and to whom, when sufficiently recovered, I communicated the message of his dead wife.

A month after the burial he was again on deck, but what a change had come over him, the erect form of a few weeks since was bent and aged by at least ten years, and his dark hair was streaked with grey.

As he evidently wished to be left alone with his sorrow, I spoke to him but little, and after we landed in Australia, I saw him no more. I heard he returned to England almost immediately, and know not whether he is still mourning the loss of her he loved so well, or has gone to join her in the far-off land.

SOLWIN.

THE BOMBAY SILLADAR SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter bearing the signature of "Cantonment Magistrate" appears in your issue of the 13th inst., couched in the most ornate and refined language. In it I am indicted as a "duffer" and an "ignoramus" and am duly tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be never again allowed to offer an opinion on any earthly subject. Allow me, through the medium of your columns, to tender my most sincere thanks to "Cantonment Magistrate" for the valuable information furnished in his most polite letter.

I was quite aware that the prices quoted in the *Government Gazette* are for 1st and 2nd sorts, to acquire which knowledge one has only to read this valuable production.

There was nothing in my letter to lead any one but the veriest Bœotian to suppose that I was ignorant of this fact.

I would ask him again to read *the expression* as he calls it, which he quotes from my letter. If he cannot understand plain English I would suggest that he ask assistance from his Baboo.

He might at the same time ask the same worthy the meaning of the following sentence, "If he is a silladar and not a cocktail," which I find in his letter. From this *expression* I would conclude that a silladar was a "thorough bred." I am anxious to know if my conclusion is right!

I won't enter into any further discussion with "Cantonment Magistrate," as the fact of the cap fitting seems to have already irritated him sufficiently, and after all "an angry fool's a very harmless thing," a conflict with and victory over whom can bring no honour.

July 28.

SILLIDAR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

[SP]ECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CHOLERA AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, 12th August.

Cholera has broken out in the Artillery, not in the 5th Regiment as telegraphed yesterday. Last night the Artillery were moved from barracks and encamped at Nynee.

A FALSE RUMOUR.

The rumour that Captains Biddulph and Grant have been assassinated in Gilghit is without foundation. Both are alive and coming down towards Cashmere. Captain Grant is suffering from fever. Doctor Warren, of the 15th Hussars, has gone to meet them.

SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE OF INDIA" AND SIMLA NEWS.

SIMLA, 12th August.

The *Gazette of India* of to-day announces that a good service pension is conferred on Deputy Surgeon-General David Wyllie in room of Lieutenant General Younghusband, who has succeeded to Colonels' allowance.

The direct appointment of a native gentleman, Secunder Khan, is made in the 11th Bengal Lancers as Jemadar on probation.

Major H. Harris is appointed Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, *vice* Major Strong, proceeded on furlough.

Mr. Lepel Griffin and Captain Morton left Simla for Puttiala this morning.

Heavy rain continues; 61 inches have been registered up to date.

The Viceroy has returned from his trip in the interior.

FURTHER INJURY TO THE SUTLEJ BRIDGE.

LAHORE, 13th Aug.

Another pier and a pair of girders of the Sutlej bridge have fallen.

THE PUTTIALA STATE.

It is stated that the Khaleefa Syud Mahomed Hussun has been nominated regent of the Puttiala State.

A PRETTY ROW AMONG THE BISHOPS.

MADRAS, 13th August.

Bishop Gell, in his capacity of acting Metropolitan, has expressed strong disapproval of the measures adopted by Bishop Coplestone in inhibiting the Church Missionaries in Ceylon. Bishop Gell has directed Bishop Coplestone to return the suspended licences for the present, and will himself visit Ceylon immediately in order to make inquiries. He has been invited to do this by influential members of the Church and laity in Ceylon.

Bishop Coplestone has returned only ten licences, and insists upon suspending two missionaries.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, 12th August.

In introducing the Indian Budget of 1876-77, Lord George Hamilton referred to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which he said had accustomed the natives of India to the greater use of Railways, increasing thereby the receipts on the different lines. He refuted the statements that the revenue had lost elasticity, and elaborately discussed the fall in the value of silver and how the revenue would be affected thereby; he attributed the fall as due chiefly to panic. The loss to Government during the current year would probably reach £2,800,000 which, however, he believed would be eventually covered by a surplus. Government had rejected the remedies proposed, because they were likely to aggravate rather than diminish the evil; he would give the subject his constant attention, and would not shrink from adopting any beneficial suggestion.

Mr. Fawcett moved an amendment, viewing with apprehension the constant additions that are being made to the public debt of India; and that consequent upon the serious losses by the depreciation in the value of silver, no new public work should be undertaken that would necessitate fresh loans, and that in order to place the finances of India on a satisfactory basis, there should be a cessation of public works and a distinction between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure.

Mr. Goschen deprecated replacing gold for a silver currency, after which Mr. Fawcett's amendment was withdrawn.

THE BRAVO CASE.

The second inquiry into the causes which led to the death of Mr. Bravo has closed its sittings. The verdict is that of wilful murder, but the evidence adduced was insufficient to fix the guilt upon any one. A painful disclosure was made during the enquiry. Mrs. Bravo admitted her intimacy with Dr. Gully before her second marriage.

MR. DISRAELI CREATED AN EARL.

Mr. Disraeli has been raised to the Peerage under the title of Earl of Beaconsfield.

RESIGNATION OF THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

The Earl of Malmesbury has resigned his seat in the Ministry on account of failing health.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble G. J. Noel has been nominated to the office of the First Commissioner of Works in succession to Lord Henry Lennox.

THE ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA. SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 12th August.

In the House of Commons last evening several Liberal Members spoke in terms of censure respecting the apathy displayed by Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, concerning the outrages that had been committed in Bulgaria, and they declared that Government was responsible for the conduct of the Turks.

The Honorable Mr. Bourke spoke in defence of Sir Henry Elliot and announced that Sir Arthur Kimball had been appointed to accompany the Turkish Army.

Mr. Disraeli denied that Turkey was the special *protegé* of England.

ARMY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

LONDON, 12th August.

The Report has been issued of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Army grievances. It proposes a complete scheme of retirement, its main feature being the compulsory retirement from the Army of Captains and Lieutenants after twenty years' aggregate service, because of their promotion being unsustainable without retirement from the lower ranks. The Report also proposes that there should be no alteration in the system of promotion and it recommends a division in the General officer. List between the Indian Staff Corps and British officers, each officer only succeeding to vacancies in his own list.

A supplementary Report concerning the question of granting local rank to officers serving in India recommends either the cessation system or else the extinction of respective grades among officers of the Indian Army. It also opposes any change regarding brevet promotions above the rank of Major.

THE HEALTH OF THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12th August.

The health of the Sultan Murad has much improved.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 11th August.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	82,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded........	2,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats....	13,000	do.
Do. Imports of Cotton	31,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	1,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	875,000	do.
Do. do. Surats..........	109,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London,,	40,000	do.

LONDON, 11th August, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera....................	4½d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½.
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1½.
40s Mule Twist	0-9½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872....	106
Bar Silver	52½.

The sum of £111,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LINE REPORTS.—13th August.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 13th Aug., 5-24 p.m.

Mail Steamer Peshawur, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—13th August.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5-30 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·81. Fall of rain 31 cents.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind W. 6, thermometer 83, barometer 29·94. Fall of rain 36 cents.

Mangalore, 8-20 a.m.—Weather fine, wind N.W.S.W., thermometer max. 78, min. 77. Fall of rain 1 inch 15 cents.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. strong, thermometer 87. Fall of rain 12 cents.

As no news had been published in Bombay about the Trentham Hall since the departure of that fine member of the Anchor Line a fortnight ago, fears were beginning to be entertained that she had encountered some accident between Bombay and Aden. We are glad, however, to be able to state that not only has no accident happened to the steamer, but she has made a splendid passage to Suez, where she arrived on Saturday. She left here on the evening of Saturday, the 29th ult., under the charge of Captain James Shaw, so that she has made the distance between Bombay and Suez in a fortnight. This performance in the teeth of the monsoon is a remarkably good one.

In our last issue we published among our obituary notices an intimation which must have raised profound feelings of regret in every lover of music in Bombay. Miss Louisa Bromley, whose death we are sorry to announce, was one of the most accomplished amateur musicians that has ever dwelt in this city. Her performances on the pianoforte were distinguished by marvellous brilliance; and many a concert, either for some deserving local charity or for the amusement of the dull society of Bombay, has Miss Bromley's fairy fingers stamped with the seal of success.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

The Holkar and Neemuch State Railway is now open as far as Oojein, a distance of 50 miles from Mhow and 37 from Indore. The fares are fixed at 8 annas first class and 4 annas second from station to station, the distances being nearly equal.

The quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of July 1876, amounted to 1,584 bales, weighing 6,20,928 lbs., or 970 candies and 128 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,56,055.

Mr. Lepel Griffin was to meet the Rajahs of Jhind and Nabba at Puttiala yesterday. A solemn Durbar is to be held at Puttiala when the decision of the Government of India will be declared and the future administration of that State settled.

The actual receipts from five sales of Bengal opium and four months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by £251,445. The receipts from Bengal have exceeded the estimate by £260,679, but those from Malwa are £9,234 below it.

The *Delhi Gazette* makes the following announcement:—"Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. of Bombay are about to establish a branch Iron Foundry and Works at Agra under the management of Mr. Coen. Premises have been taken and the stock will shortly arrive."

It is stated that Major General Sir Edwin Johnson, K. C. B., has been offered and has accepted the office of military member of Council vacated by the retirement of Major General Sir H. Norman who, it is added, will replace General Johnson in the India Council at Whitehall.

New brooms do not always sweep clean. The exception just now is at Lucknow where, we are told, the greatest excitement has prevailed in the Locomotive Department owing to a native trying a new but expensive experiment. He lit up an engine without water in the boiler; he could not raise sufficient power to run the train, but succeeded in ruining the engine.

The *Englishman* reports that the head of the Survey Department has called upon every officer, assistant, and clerk in the department, to state what he knows regarding the authorship of certain articles which appeared in the *Friend of India* of the 17th and 24th of June. These articles lifted the official curtain and exposed the scenes behind, taking all concerned by surprise. The wickedness of the proceeding is apparent, but good may come out of evil, possibly.

Mr. Mayers is said by the *Celestial Empire* to be engaged in compiling a handbook of Chinese official ranks, arranged in order, and translated into English. The usefulness of a book of this sort, from the pen of so high an authority, is undeniable; for there are few things in which foreigners feel more at sea than when attempting to translate such expressions as Tungche, Che-fu, Ti-t'ai, Hsieh-t'ai, &c. The book now being prepared will fix the corresponding English terms of all such vague expressions once and for ever.

We read in a Calcutta paper that the Agent of the E. I. R. Company has taken up the question of pensions and gratuities. It has hitherto been the practice to allow to European officers a gratuity of a month's pay for every year of service, as is done by Government, and to native officers, three months' pay after ten but below fifteen years, and six months' pay to those whose service extended over fifteen. If we are rightly informed, the agent is said to be of opinion that a uniform system of gratuity should be introduced into the Railway as in the Government service.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says that "Captain Newmarch, R.E., Executive Engineer, Prome Division, on being relieved by Mr. Macrone, is to proceed to Rangoon, and will be employed in surveying the principal ports of the Province for the purpose of establishing an efficient system of harbour defences. The plan likely to be adopted is that recommended by Col. Oliphant, late Chief Engineer of the Province. We should not be surprised if, in addition to batteries at Monkey Point, and other places in its neighbourhood a few powerful guns were placed on the hill occupied by the European Regiment. The range is not too great. One great advantage of a battery in such a position is that the gunners not employed in the Monkey Point battery would not be condemned to enforced idleness while an enemy's iron-clad was trying to force its way up the river."

Writing about the late Mr. Gordon, the late editor of the *Madras Athenæum*, the *Madras Mail* kindly says:—"There are many in this Presidency who will receive this intimation with much regret. As a journalist Mr. Gordon was singularly painstaking and zealous, and we fear that his devotion to duties, which are in this climate peculiarly exacting, sowed the seeds of the hepatic affection to which he has succumbed. He was first taken ill in December, during the Prince of Wales' visit; and experienced at the hands of a local lawyer and that gentleman's wife, during a long illness, the most thoroughly Christian kindness. Had it not been for those good Samaritans he would, in all probability, have been denied the unspeakable satisfaction of seeing again his relatives at home, and dying with them around him."

The following story of an ingenious application of a hot water dinner plate is told:—"A soldier purchased one, to the amusement of his comrades, who could not make out what on earth he meant to do with it. However, the first time he was on guard, his dinner was brought on this plate, which was twice sent away to be replenished. When the third plateful had been demolished, Tommy Atkins, to the surprise of the sergeant of the guard, showed syptoms of inebriation. The sergeant could not make it out at all. Before the man's dinner he had been sober, and a man does not get drunk off commissariat beef, bread, and potatoes. But the reveller himself was too much exalted to keep a secret, and with drunken gravity he informed his admiring comrades that the plate, instead of being filled with hot water, was each time replenished with uncommonly stiff brandy and water, which he had stealthily imbibed. Next morning, when he found himself a prisoner with a sore head, the joke appeared to lose a little of its piquancy."

The sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Justice Glover was received at the High Court, Calcutta, on Thursday last, while the Court had risen for luncheon. On the re-assembling of the Court, the Chief Justice, who was accompanied by all the Judges of the Court, took his seat on the first Bench, and announced the death of Mr. Glover in the following words:—

It is with the most heartfelt sorrow that I have to announce to you the death of our much respected and beloved colleague, Mr. Justice Glover. A telegram has informed us that he died this morning, at Galle. I am quite sure that his loss will be regarded, not only by his brother Judges, but by the whole Calcutta Bar—both native and European—as a very sad calamity. We must all feel that in him we have lost a true and valued friend. This is not the time, or place, to allude to his high social qualities; and it is very far from my intention to indulge in any vain eulogy. But I know that I shall command the sympathies of all who hear me, when I say that a more kindly, large hearted gentleman, or a more upright and conscientious Judge never adorned the Bench of this, or any other, Court. Out of respect to this sad event, the Court will rise for the day.

The Advocate General on the part of the Bar then replied:—

May it please your Lordships, after the very appropriate and sincere expression of regard conveyed by your Lordship in reference to the memory of Mr. Justice Glover, I think it is not necessary to say more than to add the unanimous and concurrent testimony of both branches of the profession in appreciation of what your lordship has just now said.

The Court was densely crowded with all branches of the legal profession, and the Chief Justice and several of the Judges were visibly affected.

The *Madras Mail* writes as follows about the financial resolution of the Government:—"Without, however, dwelling on this rather disagreeable evidence of the increasing subjection of the Government of India to a Minister on the other side of the world, we are inclined to regret that the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Government, did not obtain a loan for the whole sum needed for the current year's home charges. The money market in England is gorged with unemployed capital; and the increasing anxiety about the solvency of Egypt, Turkey, and Austria and Russia, is causing holders in England of the bonds of those countries to realise. The time is therefore singularly propitious for India to borrow some of the surplus capital of Europe. Bearing always in mind the proverb that 'he who goes a-borrowing, goes a-sorrowing,' we are satisfied that, on the principle that it is wise to choose the lesser of two evils, it would be far more to the advantage of India to borrow in order not to stop Public Works, than to refrain from borrowing and to stop those works. The material prosperity of the country and therewith the safety of the Empire depend to so large an extent upon expenditure on public works, on loans to municipal, other corporations and to native States that we may obtain 'finacial equilibrium' at too great a sacrifice if we shut our pockets in the way proposed by the Government. In the manufacturing districts of England just now numbers of iron, machinery, spinning and weaving works are being carried on at a loss, and probably, in not a few cases, with borrowed money, by men who, as to mercantile wisdom, take no second rank in the country. No manufacturer cares to work at a loss; but all will prefer to work at a comparatively small loss, to not working and sustaining the far greater loss, resulting from machinery, human and mechanical, rusting."

In reference to the articles in the *Friend of India* on the 17th and 24th of June last, containing some strictures on the Survey Department, the Calcutta *Statesman* writes as under:—

The articles referred were not volunteered to the *Friend of India*, but were written at our earnest request. No one outside Colonel Thuillier's department really knows anything we believe about its working of late years. We have had an impression, and have it still, that were the expenditure of the department closely looked into from its formation at the beginning of the century, the waste of public money that has taken place therein would be found to be nearly incredible. We know well what excellent work has been done by the department, but we are persuaded that it has been paid for at a cost out of all proportion to what was really necessary. Our impression may of course be wrong; and it is not surprising that Colonel Thuillier should resent our statement of it, even if it is right. That inquiries were being made after the authorship of the articles in the *Friend of India* we had heard; but it is time that this antiquated folly finally disappeared from amongst us. What does it matter who wrote the articles? All that we can healthfully concern ourselves with, is the truth or otherwise of what they say. If they are true, the department should profit by them; if they are not true, the department should reply to them, showing that they are not so. It is not wonderful that a scientific department like this should have so long escaped criticism. But is it really healthy, that it should enjoy this immunity? If the Government of India would see the Survey Department put upon an economic footing, it should appoint a Commission to examine into and report upon its expenditure, say in the last ten years. Thus we have heard it asserted that the survey of the Dehra Doon cost more than Rs. 400 a square mile, because it was done by the Trigonometrical Survey, when it might have been done quite as efficiently at a cost of Rs. 60 by Revenue Survey officers accustomed to such large scale work. Again: we believe it is the fact that common forest surveys are being done a cost of Rs. 300 per square mile, that ought not to exceed Rs. 60 or Rs. 70. Now we cannot vouch for these facts, but we state them in good faith; and it is idle for Colonel Thuillier or any one else, to be resenting them. We are persuaded that the department has been very expensively carried on from the very first, and we hardly like to predicate the waste, that we believe a close inquiry would bring to light.

THE MAJOR AND THE MOOCHEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—How is it that neither you nor the *Times of India* have commented upon the Magistrate's very extraordinary finding and sentence in the case of Major Moray *vs.* the Moochee? And how is it that our new Viceroy has not rusticated Colonel Evezard for a year and declared him incapable as he did Mr. Leeds?

Or does Lord Lytton think the honour and reputation of one of H. M.'s officers (who in this case might through malice and false swearing have even lost his commission) is of less value than the life of a syce with enlarged and diseased spleen?

Poona, 12th August. BIS.

THE TIME IN WHICH 100 YARDS CAN BE RUN.

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday last, I notice a letter signed "Pedes," enquiring "whether you think there is any man in India or Burma who can do 100 yards in a little over 9½ seconds." Now, Sir, as an old "Ped" who has a knowledge of all the fastest times on record, I have no hesitation in saying that the occurrence mentioned by "Pedes" is a mistake. The fastest time on record of 100 yards being run is by a professional, named George Seward, who did it in 9¼ seconds, but this, be it remembered, was run on a turnpike road and before the days of stop watches therefore the accuracy of this fact must be taken, as we say, *vulgo vocata*, with a little salt. The best time that has been done by an amateur is 10 seconds, and this time was taken by stop watches at the commencement and end of the course, which system is so accurate that the time in any race can be ascertained to the fraction of a second. I doubt very much if it is possible either for professionals or amateurs to do 100 yards in much less time than 10 seconds.

SPRING HEELED JACK.

BOMBAY CHARITIES.

We have received copies of the annual reports of two admirable charitable institutions—the Strangers' Friend Society, and the Medical Missionary Society. Both have long been doing and continue to perform an excellent work among destitute Europeans in Bombay, and it is sad to find that they are both in want of funds. The Strangers' Friend Society is the worse situated, having an actual deficit of Rs. 600 on the year's account. The receipts during the last 12 months have been less than they previously were, while the applicants for relief have been more numerous; and the Committee have found it necessary to curtail the period of residence in the Home, and to husband their resources to the utmost. The claims of this Society are very effectually urged by the Committee, in their report, as follows:—

Bombay, more than any city in India, is sure, from its position, to be frequently crowded with destitute Europeans, who doubtless, in many instances, have themselves chiefly to blame for the trouble they have fallen into but should not, therefore, be at once treated as irreclaimable or outcasts. The reverse rather; one of the great objects of the Society being, by the establishment of a temporary home for the distressed, to give men a chance of retrieving the past and recovering themselves. And as to those who, through reductions, or other vicissitudes' beyond their control, have fallen into distress, the Committee need hardly advocate *their* claims upon their fellow-countrymen. *They* surely deserve not only sympathy, but support from those who are affluent and well-to-do. What, indeed, could be more distressing than to see Europeans, who had become destitute through no fault of their own, driven to seek refuge in the Government Workhouse because the doors of the Home were closed to them through want of funds? The Strangers' Friend Society has been in existence for over thirteen years and has year after year relieved multitudes of Europeans of every class, creed, and nation, who, had it not been for the Home, would, in many cases, have been irretrievably ruined. Indeed, precisely because, during the monsoon of the year 1863, so many Europeans haunted the streets of Bombay, "shoeless, in rags, sodden with rain, starved and demoralised," and because the European community considered it a disgrace that their poor should depend "upon casual charity, and alms obtained by begging from door to door"—for these very reasons it was that the Society was established, and for these reasons, and to prevent a recurrence of the scandal, the Committee most earnestly appeal for further aid and support.

The number of inmates in the Home on the 1st of January, 1875, was 59, and during the year, 363 men were admitted, making a total of 422 persons relieved during the 12 months. Of these 309 were finally discharged, and 53 were discharged and readmitted, leaving 60 inmates in the Home on the 1st of January 1876. The daily average attendance during the past year was 45, and the general average cost per man per mensem was Rs. 26-14-3. The Superintendent, Mr. McCarthy, bears a pleasing testimony to the general good behaviour of the inmates, the exceptions being extremely few.

The Medical Missionary Society is not in quite such low water, the year having closed with Rs.463 in the treasurer's hands, and the subscription having increased instead of falling away. The Committee, however, urge the need for extending the labours of the institution, which cannot be done except by means of an extension of funds; and it must be remembered that nearly half the total contributions was received from England, only Rs. 4,204 out of a total of Rs, 7,561 being collected in Bombay. The number of patients treated during the year amounted to 6,177, and consists of—Hindoos, 4,641; Mahomedans, 394; Parsees, 65; Roman Catholics, 538; and Protestants, 539.

It is a thousand pities that the labours of such institutions as these should be curtailed and crippled for want of funds, and it is undoubtedly the duty of the affluent to contribute towards the maintenance and support of their less fortunate fellow creatures. We would urge the claims of the Strangers' Friend Society more especially upon the notice of the wealthy and charitably disposed. As will be seen from the annual report, great good is being done at the present time, but the Society's resources are taxed to the utmost, and without doubt there is still a very wide field for the extensive enlargement of its work,—an extension which would redound to the credit of every European resident of the city. We may point out that it is not money subscriptions alone that are required, but the smallest contributions of clothing, provisions, or other materials, will be most thankfully received.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

[illegible]T, 10th August.

The quiet native community here has been thrown into a state of unusual excitement by an unexpected and terrible visitation, not of cholera, not of fever, not of dacoits, but by the advent of the official liquidator of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, Limited, who is understood to have caused such havoc amongst the shareholders in Bombay and who is looked upon here with as much dread as "Saitan" himself would create in the minds of the mild Hindoos could he follow the example of this energetic gentleman and suddenly "drop in among 'em." An advertisement has been published in the native papers by which Mr. Stead announces his arrival and invites the luckless ones to come forward and compromise their liabilities, indicating with no uncertain voice the penalties which will fall on the devoted heads of those who feruse to do so.

"Will you walk into my parlour
"Said the Spider to the Fly, &c. &c."

Rumour says that the principal business which has brought Mr. Stead to Surat is the prosecution of a large claim by the Bank against a wealthy and well-known native gentleman of these parts who is about to be made liable as the real owner of 2,000 London Bank shares taken in the names of nominees and representing a nice little liability of upwards of two lakhs of rupees. It is stated that the native gentleman's attendance has been politely requested by the High Court of Bombay upon a subpœna issued against him through the District Judge's Court here, which Mr. Stead found some little difficulty in getting served. Indeed it is believed that it never would have been served (so great is the native gentleman's influence) had not Mr. Stead stuck to his case and applied to the District Judge for his assistance. The native gentleman naturally objects to have the little arrangements he made in the year 1864 overhauled by the High Court, as it appears the shares were taken in the names of his servants and dependents some of whom are stated to have made affidavits of the fact and stated the amount they received for the use of their names. Strange revelations in regard to the way in which shares were obtained by large capitalists at the time of the mania are expected when the case comes on for hearing. Happy they who never dabbled in joint stock companies' shares.

The weather here continues fine with occasional showers of short duration, which lay the dust and keep things cool and pleasant. Mr. George Taylor has been down among us for the last four or five days and may be seen daily in the Assistant Judge's Court engaged with the Public Prosecutor in a criminal prosecution against a Parsee doctor and a native shroff. Mr. Perozeshaw Mehta, also of the Bombay bar, is retained as principal counsel for the prisoners assisted by other native pleaders. The two unfortunates are charged with defrauding the Nazir of the Surat District Court of Rs. 1,722. The case at present looks very black against the Parsee, but while the case is *sub judice* it would scarcely be fair to comment upon the points in it. The District Judge is expected to leave this in a day or two for Baroda, and it is said that Mr. Taylor will be required there in an important case to be heard next week.

BOMBAY.

Government Workhouse.—There were twenty-one European vagrants in the Government workhouse yesterday.

Money Orders.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1s. 7¾d. per rupee.

Illness of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier.—We regret to learn that Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, Kt., has been so seriously ill for the last five days as to cause much anxiety to his friends and relations.

Acting Prothonotary.—Mr. W. Webb, barrister-at-law, who has been appointed to act for Mr. J. W. Orr as Prothonotary of the High Court, assumed charge of the office on Friday last. Mr. Orr proceeded the same day on three months' privilege leave to England.

H. M.'s House of Correction.—There were in all 293 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 68 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 193 by the Magistrates of Police, 2 by the Court of Petty Sessions, and 30 by Military Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 241 were natives and the remaining 52 Europeans.

The Bandora Infanticide Case.—It is now reported—we do not know on what authority—that Government have been pleased to reduce, the sentence of life transportation passed on, Dinbai to five, not three, years' simple imprisonment. No mitigation of sentence was recommended for Savitree; and none has been made by Government.

Raffles Prohibited by Government.—A Government Resolution No. 4,346, Judicial Department; dated 25th July, 1876, forbid all raffles for any single article and hold that raffles are equal to lotteries and are punishable under section 294 A of the Indian Penal Code, which is equal to section 10 of Act 27 of 1870, which is an Act to amend the Indian Penal Code.

H. M.'s Common Jail.—There were in all 326 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 269 prisoners, including 12 women of whom 48 were non-labour prisoners and 221 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 57 prisoners, including 3 women. Of these latter 23 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 34 from the Small Causes Court.

A Dishonest Servant.—Shaik Moorad ShaikHussain, a travelling merchant at present residing at Cazee Mohlla, reported to the police that his servant, named Deen Mahomed, had absconded on Saturday, taking with him twenty turbans or *puggries*, a piece of broad cloth, and Rs. 20 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 124, the property of the complainant. Enquiries by the police are in progress.

The Late Government Pleader at Bombay.—A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Government Pleader, was held last week under the presidency of Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas to consider what measures should be adopted to perpetuate the memory of the deceased gentleman. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions in Bombay and the Mofussil.

Attempted Theft at the Female Workshop.—On Friday night between 12 and 1 o'clock, a thief appears to have entered the female workshop on the Falkland Road, and whilst the intruder was attempting to remove a tin box containing a quantity of baby linen through a window in Mrs. Bonner's room (the Lady Superintendent of the Workshop) happened to create a noise which awoke the lady, who on seeing the tin box at the window, immediately raised a fearful cry of thief, thief, which aroused the whole of the female inmates who number about seven or eight, putting them in such a fright, and what with the screaming and howling that it quite perplexed the thief that he left his booty and fled. Soon after the police were called in, but no clue could be found of the actual perpetrator of the deed.

Jeebanbai Saheb Gaekwar and her Churchgate Street Admirers.—The *Times of India* has recently published a long correspondence from a person calling herself Jeebanbai Saheb Gaekwar, and when attention was drawn to the fact that that correspondence was a farrago of rubbish, our contemporary retorted upon us that it was written by a person who *was* the Baroda correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*. This may be true or not, as we know nothing about the writer of the rubbish referred to; and at all events, our contemporary is very welcome to our old boots. The point, however, lies not so much in the individuality of the writer as in the matter of the correspondence, and the responsibility of filling its columns with such effusions would rest with our contemporary even though they were written by one of our Hindoo machinemen.

Suicide of a Soldier.—Private John Cave of Her Majesty's 66th Regiment stationed at the Ghorepoorie barracks, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself with his own rifle. An inquest was held by the Cantonment Police at the Ghorepoorie barracks on the deceased; and the verdict given was that the deceased committed suicide, by shooting himself with a rifle in a fit of temporary insanity. It is said the man had been indulging in liquor pretty freely.—*Poona Observer*, Au. 12.

FOOTBALL.

In the return match "Bombay United" *vs.* "Bombay Gymkhana," which will be played this evening on the usual ground, the following will represent the "United":—

Backs.
McKenzie. Spillane.
Three-quarter Backs.
E. Cumming. Lake.
Half Backs.
Anderson. Leibschwager.
Quarter Backs.
W. Maidment. W. Cumming.
Forwards.
Cannon. Gardiner.
Muirhead. Keess.
McClumpha. Walsh
Miles. Campbell.
Harrington. McGarry.
F. Maidment. Wilson.

Owing to the Regatta at Poona, four of the last sixteen of the Bombay Gymkhana will be absent, but their places will be taken by four equally good men, one of them being Mr. Boevey whose pretty playing we will be glad to witness again. The following are the 16:—

Backs.
Roberts. Jefferson.
Alban. Tennent.
Hardcastle. Bedford.
Forwards.
Boevey. Russel.
Beaumont. Pender.
Cooper. McPherson.
Cartwright. Murray.
Turner. Whitcombe.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Yesterday morning, a young man named Hayhurst who was employed as a clerk at the Esplanade Hotel, was found dead in his bed. He had been in a depressed state of mind for a day or two, and was not apparently in very robust health. A Coroner's jury was empanelled yesterday, but desired to have a *post mortem* examination made, and the inquiry was adjourned till to-day. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Sidney Smith. The body was interred in the Sewree cemetery yesterday afternoon.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was opened by Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner of Bombay, when the following evidence was adduced before the Coroner:—

Thomas Gilberton said—I am manager of Watson's Hotel and live on the premises. Deceased was a clerk employed in Watson's Hotel. He had been employed here for the last five months and a half, and his duties were to keep the books. Deceased has not been to his work for the last three weeks. I suspended him three weeks ago for being drunk and unable to attend to his work. He did not confine himself to his room during the last three weeks but went out of the hotel occasionally, and took his meals in the dining room of the hotel. He was drinking hard in the middle of last week and up to Friday which was the last day I saw him alive. Deceased told me soon after he joined the hotel that he was in the habit of taking small doses of laudanum for rheumatism. At 5 o'clock yesterday evening the butler of the hotel came and told me that deceased wanted some brandy. I sent Mr. Barker, a European clerk in the office, to see if deceased was sick, and if he required medical advice. Mr. Barker returned and told me that deceased said that he only wanted a peg, as he had been drinking hard for some time, and had stopped suddenly and had no brandy for two days before. I sent him a peg by the butler, and ordered him some soup and another half glass of brandy at 9-30 p.m. I heard nothing more of deceased until half-past 6 or twenty minutes to 7 o'clock this morning when the butler awoke me and said deceased was dead. I came upstairs to the room of deceased and saw the body lying on a cot. Life was extinct. I saw no wound on the body. The body was dressed as it is now. Deceased was not allowed to purchase liquor from the hotel. I gave this order at the time I suspended him.

William Barker, said—I am an assistant in the Watson's Hotel and have been employed here since the 8th of last month. I knew the deceased but only since I joined the hotel. Deceased was also an assistant in the hotel. About two or three weeks ago deceased was suspended from duty by the manager for incapacity. He was in the habit of drinking freely and has told me that he was in the habit of smoking opium also. I have seen the deceased daily since his suspension, and twice in one day I have seen him under the influence of liquor. At 5 p. m. yesterday the manager requested me to go and see the deceased. I went up to his room and saw him there. He told me he was suffering from lassitude, and said he had sent a native servant for a peg. I did not receive that message. I saw a number of scratches on the chest of the deceased. He appeared during my visit to be quite rational, and not under the influence of liquor. He asked me to send him a peg, and when I communicated his request to the manager, a glass of brandy was sent up to the deceased. I asked him if he would like to see a medical man, and he declined. I again asked him what was the matter, and he again replied lassitude. I then left his room and did not see him alive again. When I saw deceased yesterday he did not appear to be in any danger. I have seen food in his room but he ate none while I was there. He was not smoking. I saw the deceased the day before yesterday about 1-30 p.m. when he came to me for a postage stamp to place upon a home letter. He was then quite sensible.

Nana Bhicka said—I am a hamal, employed in Watson's Hotel and I have been employed here for the last year. I knew the deceased; he was a clerk in the hotel. Deceased has not been at his work for the last two or three weeks. He did not go downstairs yesterday, but took a bath about 4 p.m. He was then sober. I took him some soup at 4 p.m. He drank some of it and then vomited. He then asked me to bring him some sandwiches and I brought them, but he ate none in my presence. About 9-30 p.m. I went into the room of the deceased. He was lying in his bed and asked me to fetch him a drink of water, which I did, and placed the tumbler on a chair beside his bed. He then desired me to go to bed and I left the room About 6 o'clock this morning. I went to the room of the deceased with some tea. I saw him lying on his bed where I had left him last night, and on going up to him I found he was dead. I saw that the bed of the deceased was disturbed, the sheet being rolled up. I immediately went downstairs and reported the death to the butler. I have been in the habit of seeing deceased daily. I have not seen him drinking liquor in the hotel for the last few days. I have seen him come drunk in the hotel, and whenever he came here in that state to put him to bed. I only remember putting him to bed once; that was 9 or 10 days ago. I have never seen deceased smoking. The butler gave me a glass of brandy yesterday evening at 9-30 p. m. to bring up to the deceased, and when I brought it up to him, deceased poured water into the glass and drank it. Deceased was lying on his left side when I went into his room this morning. There was blood on his pillow and some escaping from his nose. He never complained to me of being ill. He never asked to see a doctor. I saw no medicine or drug in his room. When I left the room of the deceased last night, a light was burning in it. I sleep at the top of the landing about 30 yards from the room of the deceased.

At the close of this evidence, the inquest was adjourned to this day at 12 o'clock noon, to be held at the Coroner's Office, Fort, for the evidence of the Coroner's Surgeon, who was ordered to make a *post-mortem* examination of the body.

A HIDEOUS RELIC OF THE SHARE MANIA.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA *vs.* ATMARAM MADHOWJEE AND OTHERS.

Passers-by along the Breach Candy sea road will probably have observed the hideous mass of ruins, on the right hand side proceeding in the direction of Dhakjee Dadajee's temple, which is all that now remains of what was in the share mania times intended to be built as a stately edifice of vast dimensions. The property was then owned by Madhoba Hurrichund, who mortgaged it to the Land Mortgage Bank of India as security for the repayment of a sum of three lakhs of rupees. This property, with two others, has been the subject of litigation in the High Court during the last week; and the case is still at hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey. Mr. Purcell and Mr. Fox, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appear for the Land Mortgage Bank of India. Mr. Gill and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Balcrishna and Bhugwandas, appear for the defendant. Crustnarao Succaram Madhowjee; and the defendant Atmaram Madhowjee appears in person.

The suit was brought by the plaintiffs to recover from Atmaram Madhowjee, as executor and heir of his deceased father Madhoba Hurrichund, the sum of Rs. 4,24,730, being the amount due to plaintiffs for principal and interest under an indenture of mortgage, dated 29th June, 1865, executed by the deceased, and the further sum of Rs. 3,656 for monies expended by the plaintiffs as regards the Breach Candy property, of which they are mortgagees in possession, after giving credit to the defendant of all monies received on his account from various sources. The case was set down as a short cause on the 27th July, 1875, when the defendant Atmaram Madhowjee did not appear, but Crustnarao did appear in person and applied to be made a party defendant as one of the heirs of Madhoba Hurrichund. The Court thereupon, without going into the case, made an order that the plaintiffs should amend the plaint by making Moreshwur add Crustnarao Succaram party defendants to the suit, and that the additional defendants should file their written statement of defence. The plaint and proceedings were accordingly amended. Moreshwur did not file a written statement, but Crustnarao did in person. Madhoba Hurrichund died on the 19th December 1869, leaving Atmaram his only son and heir, having by his will, dated 16th April 1862 appointed him his sole executor. Probate of the will was granted to Atmaram by the High Court at Bombay. As security for the loan of three lakhs of rupees, Madhoba mortgaged to the plaintiffs a piece of land situated at Breach Candy, admeasuring 20,412 square yards, with two messuages in course of construction thereon. In 1866, plaintiffs having demanded further security, Madhoba deposited with Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell, then solicitors for the plaintiffs, the title deeds of certain properties situated in Worlee and Salsette, which were now in possession of the plaintiffs. The total value of all the properties is at present estimated to be under one lakh of rupees. The plaintiffs prayed for a decree for the amount claimed with interest until payment at ten per cent. per annum; that thye might be declared to be equitable mortgagees of the premises at Worlee and in Salsette; that an account might be taken of what is due to them for principal and interest; and for other relief.

The defence to the suit appears to be this. Atmaram Madhowjee was indebted to the Alliance Financial Corporation, of which he was one of the promoters and directors; and the title deed of the Breach Candy property, which belonged to Madhoba Hurrichund, was about the time of the crisis of 1865 deposited with the Alliance Financial as a mere security for the debt due by Atmaram. Subsequently the Alliance Financial, being in need of money, arranged with the plaintiffs, through the late Mr. W. H. Crawford, who was at the time solicitor both to the Alliance Financial and to the plaintiffs, for a loan of three lakhs of rupees to the Alliance Financial on the mortgage of the Breach Candy property and on the written guarantee of the Alliance Financial. Madhoba was not indebted to the Financial, which did not hold any document or voucher from him in respect to which the deposit of the title deed of the Breach Candy property was made. He did not receive any portion of the three lakhs of rupees alleged to have been advanced by the plaintiffs, and no account was ever rendered to him as to how they were appropriated and what became of them. He merely signed the mortgage in the belief that he would not be called upon to repay the money, and accordingly he made no payment either on account of principal or interest, although interest was stipulated in the mortgage to be paid every six months. The Worlee and the Salsette properties were not included in the mortgage, and the title deeds thereof were delivered to plaintiffs by Atmaram, who had custody of his father's papers, without the knowledge of his father; and no document in respect of those properties was executed by Madhoba. The Worlee property was by Madhoba's will given in trust for the benefit of his family; the Salsette property was beyond the jurisdiction of the Court; while both properties were in the possession and enjoyment of Madhoba's family. The Breach Candy property had not been in the possession of the plaintiffs as alleged in the plaint. The sum of three lakhs of rupees was advanced to the Alliance Financial which, having gone into liquidation, compromised the claim of the plaintiffs for one lakh of rupees and obtained a release from them. All this was done without the knowledge and consent of Madhoba; and under these circumstances, it was submitted that his estate must be considered to have been released from all liability to the plaintiffs. The properties abovementioned are joint family properties, and as such neither Madhoba nor Atmaram had any right to mortgage them.

The following issues were raised:—1. Whether Madhoba executed the mortgage in the plaint mentioned in the character of principal or to the knowledge of the defendants as a surety for the Alliance Financial Corporation? 2. Whether if executed as surety as aforesaid, the plaintiffs have not by their conduct discharged Madhoba or his estate *in toto*? 3. Whether any and what sum is due to the plaintiffs on the security in the plaint mentioned? 4. Whether the deposit of the title deeds of the Worlee and Salsette properties, as in the plaint mentioned, was made by Madhoba or by Atmaram as his trustee; and whether, if by Atmaram as trustee, they are not subject to prior equities of the *cestui qui* trust? 5. Whether the plaintiffs have any equitable mortgage over the Worlee and Salsette properties? 6. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to any and what relief? 7. Whether the plaintiffs are liable to defendants for any moveable property taken by them from the house at Breach Candy?

The case is still at hearing. The plaintiffs' case was closed and the defendants' case commenced at the last sitting.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

(*London correspondent of the "Englishman."*)

A Surgeon of the Royal Artillery, who has had considerable experience with European troops at sea and in India (whose name I should wish to append, but whose unfortunate illness at Woolwich prevents my soliciting permission to give his name, which would add weight to the suggestions), presented me some time back with papers about a system of treatment of cholera in hospital which he had originated. Former practice was based on the supposition that the symptoms of cholera indicated loss of heart power, and needed stimulants, and that the secondary fever was a reaction involving too great heart action. When this medical officer was himself down with cholera some few years back, he observed that, while no pulse could be felt at the wrist, the heart was in excessive action. From this, by a chain of reasoning which satisfied him, he concluded that, instead of tendency to syncope being indicated by the pulselessness, excessive excitation of the muscular (involuntary) system, affecting the arteries, &c., was the cause of the pulse ceasing; and, consequently, that stimulants, far from being useful, were really most injurious. In his own words, he says:—"the symptoms of collapse lead to the conclusion that the morbid influence (whatever it may be) exercises a simulating action on the vaso-motor portion of the sympathetic nervous system, producing increased heart action, contraction of the muscular walls of the arteries, &c. But, when the state of muscular activity passes on into cramp-like spasm, there is total suppression of urinary action." Thence he concluded that the morbid state was one of asphyxia, due to hyper-activity of the sympathetic nervous system, and that treatment should be directed to suppress the activity of the muscular fibres of the circulatory apparatus. Medicines by the mouth being generally immediately rejected, he adopted hypodermic injections of pure sedatives: 10 grains of chloral hydrate in 100 minims of water. In August 1873, a soldier in collapse was brought round by this treatment in 5 hours. At Kheri, in Oudh, of 19 cases treated similarly (some of them extremely bad cases), 17 recovered; and, of the 2 who died, it was thought that one might have been saved, but for the timidity of the native doctor, who had temporary charge of the case, in applying the remedy.

"Berkeley, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A NATIVE MAGISTRATE.

A correspondent at Calicut writes to the *Madras Times* under date August 9:—

Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, the Special Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Mallapooram, is investigating at Beypore a case of bribery and extortion against an old Moplah official, named Kunyoosa, the Sub-Magistrate of Tiroorangadi, a taluq within the jurisdiction of the above mentioned Assistant Magistrate, and about twenty miles away from this station. The charge above referred to arose out of the following circumstances. A case of criminal trespass was tried by the above named judicial officer, in which a Moplah accused seven other Moplahs with forcibly taking possession of his perambah. During the judicial investigation, the first defendant, it is alleged, received sundry hints from the Sub-Magistrate that, as he (first defendant) had been punished on a former occasion, his imprisonment for the offence under notice would not be simple but rigorous. Thus intimidated, the first defendant, it appears, offered a remuneration other than legal to the Sub-Magistrate through the latter's cousin which was accepted, as shown by a letter acknowledging the receipt of the remuneration, amounting to 200 rupees. The case was a clear one against all the defendants, but the Sub-Magistrate sentenced only the third defendant to fine and imprisonment. The latter appealed against the sentence and filed the letter above mentioned in proof of the statement that the Sub-Magistrate had corrupt motives in punishing appellant only. Meanwhile, the first defendant brought a charge of criminal intimidation against the Sub-Magistrate; said intimidation being contained in the hints of rigorous imprisonment at the trial of trespass aforesaid. The appeal case was heard by Mr. Winterbotham, who reversed the decision of the Sub-Magistrate, and in his report to Government, animadverted very strongly against the conduct of the Sub-Magistrate in accepting the gratification from first defendant, and punishing only third defendant, when all were alike guilty, as proved by the very evidence adduced by the band of the Sub-Magistrate himself. Nay more, Mr. Winterbotham received the permission of the High Court to try the case himself *de novo*, which was done, when other disclosures of bribery and extortion were made by the other defendants. The first defendant's complaint of intimidation is the one that is being tried at Beypore, after which the charges of bribery and extortion, as evidenced by the letters filed with the appeal will be gone through. The trial is creating a great sensation, as Coonyoosa is an old Government servant, and though he had attained his 55th year, was retained in his post.

LORD MACAULAY.*

The following article, continued from our Saturday's issue, from the *Quarterly Review* for July, is from the pen of Mr. W. E. Gladstone:—

To the literary success of Macaulay it would be difficult to find a parallel in the history of recent authorship. For this, and probably for all future, centuries, we are to regard the public as the patron of literary men; and as a patron abler than any that went before to heap both fame and fortune on its favourites. Setting aside works of which the primary purpose was entertainment, Tennyson alone among the writers of our age—in point of public favour, and of emolument following upon it—comes near to Macaulay. But Tennyson was laboriously cultivating his gifts for many years before he acquired a position in the eye of the nation. Macaulay fresh from college, in 1825, astonished the world by his brilliant and most imposing essay on Milton. Full-orbed he was seen above the horizon; and full-orbed, after thirty-five years of constantly-emitted splendour, he sank beneath it. His literary gains were extraordinary. The cheque for 20,000*l*. is known to all. But his accumulation was reduced by his bounty; and his profits would, it is evident, have been for larger still, had he dealt with the products of his mind on the principles of economic science (which, however, he heartily professed) and sold his wares in the dearest market, as he undoubtedly acquired them in the cheapest. No one can measure the elevation of Macaulay's character above the mercenary level, without bearing in mind, that for ten years after 1825 he was a poor and a contentented man, though ministering to the wants of a father and a family reduced in circumstances; though in the blaze of literary and political success; and though he must have been conscious from the first of the possession of a gift which, by a less congenial and more compulsory use, would have rapidly led him to opulence. Yet of the comforts and advantages both social and physical, from which he thus forebore, it is so plain that he at all times formed no misanthropic or ascetic, but on the contrary a very liberal, estimate. It is truly touching to find that never, except as a Minister, until 1851 (ii. 291, 292), when he had already lived fifty of his sixty years, did this favourite of fortune, this idol of society, allow himself the luxury of a carriage.

It has been observed, that neither in art nor letters did Macaulay display that faculty of the higher criticism, which depends upon certain refined perception and the power of subtle analysis. His analysis was always rough, hasty, and sweeping, and his perceptions robust. By these properties it was that he was so eminently *phortikis*, not in the vulgar sense of an appeal to spurious sentiment, but as one bearing his reader along by violence, as the River Scamander tried to bear Achilles. Yet he was never pretentious; and he said frankly of himself, that a criticism like that of Lessing in his Laocoon, or of Gothe on Hamlet, filled him with wonder and despair. His intense devotion to the great work of Dante (ii. 22) is not in keeping with his tastes and attachments generally, but is in itself a circumstance of much interest.

We remember, however, at least one observation of Macaulay's, in regard to art, which is worth preserving. He observed that the mixture of gold with ivory in great works of ancient art—for example in the Jupiter of Phidias—was probably a condescension to the tastes of the people who were to be the worshippers of the statue; and he noticed that in Christian times is has most rarely happened that productions great in art have also been the objects of warm popular veneration.

Neither again had he patience for the accurate collection of minute particulars of evidence, to disentangle an intricate controversy, and by the recovery of the thread to bring out the truth. He neither could nor would have done for example what Mr. Elwin has done in that masterly Preface to the Letter of Pope which throws so much light upon the character.† All such questions he either passed by unnoticed or else carried by storm. He left them to the Germans of whose labours he possessed little knowledge and formed a very insufficient estimate. His collection of particulars was indeed most minute, but he was the master not the servant of his subject matter. When once his rapid eye was struck with some powerful effect, he could not wait to ascertain whether his idea, formed at a first view, really agreed with the ultimate presentation of the facts. If, however, he wrote many a line that was untrue, never did he write one that he did not believe to be true. He very rarely submitted to correct or to retract; and yet not because he disliked it, but simply because, from the habits of his mind, he could not see the need of it. Nothing can be more ingenious, for example, than the following passage, written when he was at the very zenith of his fame (ii. 442), in 1858:

'To-day I got a letter from ——, pointing out what I must admit to be a gross impropriety of language in my book; an impropriety of a sort rare, I hope, with me. It shall be corrected, and I am obliged to the fellow, little as I like him.'

If then Macaulay failed beyond many men inferior to himself in the faculty (as to his works) of self-correction, what was the cause of this defect? It certainly did not lie in any coarse, outward, vulgar view of his calling.

It was not in such a spirit that Macaulay wooed the Muses. In whatever garb he wooed them, it was always in the noble worship of the Georgics, as the divinities—

'Quarum sacra fero ingenti perculsus amore.'

Though, relatively to the common standard of literary production, his very worst would have been good, his taste and his principle alike forbade him to be satisfied with less than his best. His conception of the vocation was lofty to the uttermost; his execution was in the like degree scrupulous and careful. Nowhere, perhaps, can we find a more true description of the motive which impels a great writer, than in the fine thought of Filicaja:

'Fama non cerco o mercenaria lode,'

that poet was content to sing for love of singing——

'Purch' io cantando del bell' Arno in riva
'Sfoghi l' alto desio che 'I cor mi rode.'

He could not, indeed, have accepted that portion of the Italian minstrel's 'self-denying ordinance' which dispensed with Fame. With the entire and peculiar force of his fancy, he projected in his mental vision the renown which the future was to bring him; and, having thus given body to his abstraction, allowed himself to dwell on it with rich enjoyment, as on some fair and boundless landscape. On the publication of his History, he felt as in all its fulness, so in all its forms,

'La procellosa e trepida
Gioia d' un gran disegno.‡'

'The sale has surpassed expectation; but that proves only that people have formed a high idea of what they are to have. The disappointment, if there is disappointment, will be great. All that I hear is laudatory. But who can trust to praise that is poured into his own ear? At all events, I have aimed high. I have tried to do something that may be remembered. I have had the year 2000, and even the year 3000, often in my mind. I have sacrificed nothing to temporary fashions of thought and style; and, if I fail, my failure will be more honourable than nine-tenths of the successes that I have witnessed.'—(ii. 246).

Yet we infer, from the general strain of his journals and letters, that even had there been no such thing as fame in his view, he still would have written for the sake of writing; that for him reputation was to work, what pleasure properly is to virtue—the normal sequel, the grace and complement of the full-formed figure, but not its centre nor its heart.

We have spoken of some contrast between Macaulay himself and his works. It cannot be more fairly illustrated than in an instance which Mr. Threvelyan, true to his pledge, has not shrunk from exhibiting. Macaulay used the lash with merciless severity against the poems of Robert Montgomery; and it entered deeply into the flesh of the man. Like 'poor Yorick,' there are those who remember Montgomery, and who can say of him this, that if he was not, as he was not, 'a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy,' he was a man of pure and high character, and of natural gifts much above the common. If his style was affected, his life was humble. He committed the fault of publishing, as hundreds do, indifferent verses; and the popular press of the day, with the public at its back, offered an absurd worship before the idol. But he was an idol; and Macaulay, as the minister of justice for the welfare of the republic of letters, hurled him from the pedestal into an abyss. It was, we have not a doubt, without a shadow of ill-feeling towards the culprit that the judge, in this instance, put on the black-cap of doom. We very much regret, that when Montgomery subsequently appealed for mercy, although it seems he had the folly to intermix some kind of menace with his prayer, Macaulay (ii. 276) refused to withdraw his article, which had more than served its purpose, from the published collection of his Essays; so that this bad poet, but respectable and respected man, is not allowed the sad privilege of oblivion, and the public are still invited to look on and see the immortal terrier worrying the mortal mouse. We have here an example of the inability of Macaulay to judge according to measure. But this is not the point we seek to illustrate. What was the fault of Robert Montgomery? It certainly did not lie in the adulation he

* *The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.* By his Nephew George Otto Trevelyan, M. P. In Two Volumes. London, 1876.

† 'The works of Alexander Pope. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Rev. Whitwell Elwin.'

‡ Manzoni's 'Cinque Maggio.'

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received; that was the fault of those who paid it. It lay simply and wholly in the publication of bad poems. And chiefly of the first bad poem; for when public praise told him his lines were good, and enabled him to go to Oxford for education with the proceeds, it was surely a most venial act on his part to give way to the soft illusion, and again and again to repeat the operation. His sin, then, was in giving a bad poem to the world. For this sin he was, as Scott says, 'sair mashackered and misguggled' by the reviewer. But the very offence, so mercilessly punished by Macaulay the author, was habitually favoured and promoted by Macaulay the man. See his Journal (in or about 1856, ii. 413).

"I sent some money to Miss ——, a middling writer, whom I relieved some time ago . . . . Mrs —— again. I will send her five pounds more. This will make fifty pounds in a few months to a bad writer whom I never saw . . . . If the author of—— is really in distress I would gladly assist him, though I am no admirer of his poetry.'

There is no way of promoting the publication of bad books so effectual as that of giving subsidies to those who mistake their vocation in becoming and continuing bad authors.

There is, indeed, one patent, and we might almost say lamentable void in the generally engaging picture which the 'Life of Macaulay' has presented to us. We see his many virtues, his deep affections, his sound principles of civil, social, and domestic action in full play; nor is there anywhere found, or even suggested, a negation of those great principles of belief, which establish a direct personal relation between the human soul and its Creator, and an harmonious continuity between our present stage of destiny and that which is to succeed it in the world to come. Mr. Trevelyan has noticed his habitual reserve on subjects of religion; a habit perhaps first contracted in self-defence against the rather worrying methods of his excellent, but not sympathetic, nor always judicious father. He speaks of Bacon's belief of Revelation, in words which appear to imply that the want of it would have been a reproach or a calamity; and, when challenged as to his own convictions before the constituency of Leeds, he went as far, in simply declaring himself to be a Christian, as the self-respect and delicacy of an honourable and independent mind could on such an occasion permit. He nowhere retracts what is thus stated or suggested. Much may be set down to the reserve which he commonly maintained on this class of subjects; but there are passages which suggest a doubt whether he had completely wrought the Christian dogma, with all its consolations and its lessons, into the texture of his mind, and whether he had opened for himself the springs of improvement and of delight which so many have found, and will ever find, in it. At the same time, with a sigh for what we have not, we must be thankful for what we have, and leave to One, wiser than ourselves, the deeper problems of the human soul and of its discipline.

We are free, however, to challenge outright the declaration of Mr. Trevelyan, that his uncle had a decided and strong taste for theology. 'He had a strong and enduring predilection for religious speculation and controversy, and was widely and profoundly read in ecclesiastical history' (ii. 46). For all controversy, and for all speculation which partook of controversy, he manifestly had not a sour or querulous, but a genial and hearty love. And again, as respects ecclesiastical history; in many of its phases it constitutes a part, and a leading part, of the history of the world. What records the origin of the wars of the Investitures, the League, and the Thirty Years, could not be foreign to the mind and eye of Macaulay. But very large tracts of Church History lie outside the currents of contemporary events, though they involve profoundly the thoughts and feelings, the training and the destiny of individual men. Of all these it would be hard to show that he had taken any serious account at all. It must be admitted, indeed, that no department of human records has on the whole profited so little as Church History by the charms, perhaps even by the methods of literary art; but Macaulay, if he had desired to get at the kernel, was not the man to be repelled by the uncouth rudeness of the shell. As respects theology, the ten volumes of his published works do nothing to bear out the assertion of Mr. Trevelyan. We have ourselves heard him assert a paradox which common sense and established opinion alike reject, that the theology of the Seventeenth Article was the same as that of the portentous code framed at Lambeth about the close of the sixteenth century. A proof yet more conclusive of a mind, in which the theological sense had never been trained or developed, is supplied by his own contemptuous language respecting a treatise which has ever been regarded as among the gems of Christian literature. 'I have read Augustine's "Confessions." The book is not without interest. But he expresses himself in the style of a field preacher' (i. 465.)

And again he rather contemptuously classes the great Father with the common herd of those who record their confessions, or, in the cant phrase, their experience. He had indeed no admiration, and but little indulgence, for any of these introspective productions. They lay in a region which he did not frequent; and yet they are among not only the realities, but the deepest and most determining realities, of our nature. We reckon his low estimate of this inward work as betokening the insufficient development of his own powerful mind in that direction.

It has been felt and pointed out in many quarters that Macaulay, as a writer, was the child, and became the type, of his country and his age. As, fifty years ago, the inscription 'Bath' used to be carried on our letter-paper, so the word 'English' is as it were in the water-mark of every leaf of Macaulay's writing. His country was not the Empire, nor was it the United Kingdom. It was not even Great Britain, though he was descended in the higher, that is the paternal, half from Scottish ancestry, and was linked specially with that country through the signal virtues, the victorious labours, and the considerable reputation of his father Zachary. His country was England. On this little spot he concentrated a force of admiration and of worship, which might have covered all the world. But as in space, so in time, it was limited. It was the England of his own age. The higher energies of his life were as completely summed up in the present, as those of Walter Scott were projected upon the past. He would not have filled an Abbotsford with armour and relics of the middle ages. He judges the men and institutions and events of other times by the instruments and measures of the present. The characters whom he admires are those who would have conformed to the type that was before his eyes, who would have moved with effect in the court, the camp, the senate, the drawing-room of to-day. He contemplates the past with no *desiderium*, no regretful longing, no sense of things admirable, which are also lost and irrecoverable. Upon this limitation of his retrospects it follows in natural sequence that of the future he has no glowing anticipations, and even the present he is not apt to contemplate in its mysterious and ideal side. As in respect to his personal capacity of loving, so in regard to the corresponding literary power. The faculty was singularly intense, and yet it was spent within a narrow circle. There is a marked sign of this narrowness in his disinclination even to look at the works of contemporaries whose tone or manner he disliked. It appears that this dislike, and the ignorance consequent upon it, applied to the works of Carlyle. Now we may have little faith in Carlyle as a philosopher or as an historian. Half-lights and half-truths may be the utmost which in these departments his works will be found to yield. But the total want of sympathy is the more noteworthy, because the resemblances, though partial, are both numerous and substantial between these two remarkable men and powerful writers, as well in their strength as in their weakness. Both are honest, and both, notwithstanding honesty, are partisans. Each is vastly, though diversely, powerful in expression; and each is more powerful in expressions than in thought. Both are, though variously, poets in prose. Both have the power of portraiture, extraordinary for vividness and strength. For comprehensive disquisition, for balanced and impartial judgments, the world will probably resort to neither; and if Carlyle gains on the comparison in his strong sense of the inward and the ideal, he loses in the absolute and violent character of his onesidedness. Without doubt, Carlyle's licentious, though striking, peculiarities of style have been of a nature allowably to repel, so far as they go, one who was so rigid as Macaulay in his literary orthodoxy, and who so highly appreciated, and with such expenditure of labour, all that relates to the exterior or body of a book. Still if there be resemblance, so strong, the want of appreciation, which has possibly been reciprocal, seems to be of that nature which Aristotle would have explained by his favourite proverb; *keramens keramei*. The discrepancy is like the discrepancy of colours that are too near. Carlyle is at least a great fact in the literature of his time, and has contributed largely, in some respects too largely, towards forming its characteristic habits of thought. But on these very grounds he should not have been excluded from the horizon of a mind like Macaulay's with all its large, and varied, and most active interests.

His early training, and consequently the cast of his early opinions, was Conservative. But these views did not survive his career at Cambridge as an undergraduate. No details are given, but we hear that, during that period, Mr. Charles Austin effected, it would seem with facility, the work of his conversion (i. 76). He supplied an example rather rare of one who, not having been a Whig by birth, became one, and thereafter constantly presented the aspect of that well-marked class of politicians. *Poeta nascitur orator fit*; and so as a rule a man not born a Liberal, may become a Liberal; but to be a Whig, he must be a born Whig. At any rate Macaulay offers to our view one of the most enviable qualities characteristic of that 'variety' of the Liberal 'species'—a singularly large measure of consistency. In this he will bear comparison with Lord Lansdowne or Lord Grey; but in proportion as the pressure of events is sharper on a Commoner than on a Peer, so the phenomenon of consistency is more remarkable. And the feature belongs to his mental character at large. It would be difficult to point out any great and signal change of views on any important subject between the beginning of his full manhood, and the close of his career. His life is like a great volume; the sheets are of one size, type, and paper. Here again Macaulay becomes for us a typical man, and suggests the question whether the conditions of our nature will permit so close and sustained an unity to be had without some sacrifice of expansion? The feature is rendered in his case more noteworthy by the fact that all his life long, with an insatiable avidity, he was taking in whole cargoes of knowledge, and that nothing which he imported into his mind remained there barren and inert. On the other hand, he was perhaps assisted, or, as a censor might call it, manacled, by the perpetual and always living presence in his consciousness, through the enormous tenacity of his memory, of whatever he had himself thought, said, or written, at an earlier time. It may even be, as he himself said, that of the whole of this huge mass he had forgotten nothing. It cannot be doubted that he remembered a far larger proportion, than did other men who had ten or twenty times less to remember. And there was this peculiarity in his recollections; they were not, like those of ordinary men, attended at times with difficulty, elicited from the recesses of the brain by effort. He was alike favoured in the quantity of what he possessed, and in the free and immediate command of his possessions. The effect was most singular. He was (as has been variously shown) often inaccurate: he was seldom, perhaps never, inconsistent. He remembered his own knowledge, in the modern phrase his own concepts, better than he retained, if indeed he ever had embraced, the true sense of the authorities on which these 'concepts' were originally framed. In the initial work of collection, he was often misled by fancy or by prejudice; but in the after work of recollection, he kept faithfully, and never failed to grasp at a moment's notice, the images which the tablets of his brain, so susceptible and so tenacious, had once received. *Diu servavit odorem.* Among Macaulay's mental gifts and habits, it was perhaps this vast memory by which he was most conspicuously known. There was here even a waste of power. His mind, like a dredging-net at the bottom of the sea, took up all that it encountered, both bad and good, nor even seemed to feel the burden. Peerless treasures lay there, mixed, yet never confounded, with worthless trash. This was not the only peculiarity of the wondrous organ.

There have been other men of our own generation, though very few, who, without equalling, have approached Macauly in power of memory, and who have certainly exceeded him in the unfailing accuracy of their recollections. And yet not in accuracy as to dates, or names, or quotations, or other matters of hard fact, when the question was one simply between aye and no. In these he may have been without a rival. In a list of Ainge, or Popes, or Senior Wranglers, or Prime Ministers, or battles, or palaces, or as to the houses in Pall Mall, or about Leicester Square, he might be followed with implicit confidence. But a large and important class of human recollections are not of this order; recollections for example of characters, of feelings of opinions; of the intrinsic nature, details, and bearings of occurrences. And here it was that Macaulay's wealth 'was unto him an occasion of falling.' And that in two ways. First the possessor of such a vehicle as his memory could not but have something of an overweening confidence in what it told him; and quite apart from any tendency to be vain or overbearing, he could hardly enjoy the benefits of that caution which arises from self-interest, and the sad experience of frequent falls. But what is more, the possessor of so powerful a fancy could not but illuminate with the colours it supplied the matters which he gathered into his great magazine, wherever the definiteness of their outline was not so rigid as to defy or disarm the action of the intruding and falsifying faculty. Imagination could not alter the date of the battle of Marathon, or the Council of Nice or the crowning of Pepin. But it might seriously or even fundamentally disturb the balance of light and dark in his account of the opinions of Milton or of Laud, or his estimate or the effects of the Protectorate or the Restoration, or of the character, and even the adulteries, of William III. He could detect justly this want of dry light in others: he probably suspected it in himself: but it was hardly possible for him to be enough upon his guard against the distracting action of a faculty at once so vigorous, so crafty, and so pleasurable in its intense activity.

Hence arose, it seems resonable to believe, that charge of partisanship against Macaulay as an historian, on which much has been, and and probably much more will be, said. He may not have possessed that scrupulously tender sense of obligation, that nice tact of exact justice, which is among the very rarest, as well as the most precious, of human virtues. But there never was a writer less capable of intentional unfairness. This during his lifetime was the belief of his friends, but was hardly admitted by opponents. His biographer has really lifted the question out of the range of controversy. He wrote for truth; but, of course, for truth such as he saw it; and his sight was coloured from within. This colour, once attached, was what in manufacture is called a mordent; it was a fast colour; he could not distinguish between what his mind had received and what his mind had imparted. Hence when he was wrong, he could not see that he was wrong; and of those calamities which are use to the intellect only, and not the heart, there can hardly be a greater. The hope of amending is, after all, our very best and brightest hope; of amending our works as well as ourselves. Without it, we are forbidden *revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras*, when we have accidentally, as is the way with men, slipped into Avernus. While, as to his authorship, Macaulay was incessantly labouring to improve, in the substance of what he had written he could neither himself detect his errors, nor could he perceive them when they were pointed out. There was a strange contrast between his own confidence in what he said, and his misgivings about his manner of saying it. Woe to him, he says of History, if some one should review him as he could review another man. He had, and could not but have, the sense of his own scarifying and tomahawking power, and would, we firmly believe, not have resented its use against himself. 'I see every day more and more clearly how far my performance is below excellence' (ii. 232). 'When I compare my book with what I imagine history ough to be, I feel dejected and ashamed.' It was only on comparning it with concrete examples that he felt reassured (*ibid.*) He never so conclusively proved himself to be a true artist, as in this dissatisfaction with the products of his art because they fell below his ideal; that willo'-the-wisp who, like the fabled sprite, ever stirs pursuit, and ever baffles it, but who, unlike that imp, rewards with large, even if unsatisfying, results every step of real progress. But it is quite plain that all this dissatisfaction had reference to the form, not the matter of his works. Unhappily, he never so much as glances at any general or serious fear lest he should have mistaken the nature or proportions of events, or, what is, perhaps still more serious, lest he should have done injustice to characters; although he must have well known that injustice from his *cheir pacheia*, great, massive hand, was a thing so crushing and so terrible. Hence what is at first sight a strange contrast—his insensibility to censure in the forum, his uneasiness in the study; his constant repulsion of the censure of others; his not less constant misgiving, nay censure on himself. In a debased form this phenomenon is, indeed, common, nay, the commonest of all. But he was no Sir Fretful Plagiary, to press for criticism, and then, in wrath and agony, to damn the critic. The explanation is simple. He criticised what men approved; he approved what they criticised. His style, unless when in some very rare cases it was wrought up to plapable excess,* no one attempted to criticise. It was felt to be a thing above the heads of common mortals. But this it was which he watched with an incessant, a passionate, and a jealous care, the care of a fond parent, if not a lover; of a parent fond, but not doting, who never spared the rod that he might not spoil the child. Of his matter, his mode of dealing with the substance of men and things, by the constitution of his mind he was blind to the defects. As other men do in yet higher and more inward regions of their being, he missed the view of his own besetting sin.

However true it may be that Macaulay was a far more consummate workman in the manner than in the matter of his works, we do not doubt the works contain, in multitudes, passages of high emotion and ennobling sentiment, just awards of praise and blame, and solid expositions of principle, social, moral, and constitutional. They are pervaded by a generous love of liberty, and their atmosphere is pure and bracing, their general aim and basis morally sound. Of the qualifications of this eulogy we have spoken, and have yet to speak. But we can speak of the style of the works with little qualification. We do not, indeed, venture to assert that his style ought to be imitated. Yet this is not because it was vicious, but because it was individual and incommunicable. It was one of those gifts, of which, when it had been conferred, Nature broke the mould. That it is the head of all literary styles we do not allege; but it is different from them all, and perhaps more different from them all than they are usually different from one another. We speak only of natural styles, of styles where the manner waits upon the matter, and not where an artificial structure has been reared either to hide or to make up for poverty of substance. It is paramount in the union of ease in movement with perspicuity of matter, of both with real splendour, and of all with immense rapidity and striking force. From any other pen, such masses of ornament would be tawdry; with him they are only rich. As a model of art concealing art, the finest cabinet pictures of Holland are almost his only rivals. Like Pascal, he makes the heaviest subject light; like Burke, he embellishes the barrenest. When he walks over arid plains, the springs of milk and honey, as in a march of Bacchus, seem to rise beneath his tread. The repast he serves is always sumptuous, but it seems to create an appetite proportioned to its abundance; for who has ever heard of the reader that was cloyed with Maccaulay? In none, perhaps, of our prose writers are lessons, such as he gives, of truth and beauty, of virtue and of freedom, so vividly associated with delight. Could some magician but do for the career of life what he has done for the arm-chair and the study, what a change would pass on the face (at least) of the world we live in, what an accession of recruits would there be to the professing followers of virtue!

As the serious flaw in Macaulay's mind was want of depth, so the central defect with which his productions appear to be chargeable is a pervading strain of exaggeration. He belonged to the class of minds, whose views of single objects are singularly and almost preternaturally luminous. But Nature sows her bounty wide; and those, who possess this precious and fascinating gift as to things in themselves, are very commonly deficient beyond ordinary men in discerning and measuring their relations to one another. For them all things are either absolutely transparent, or else unapproachable from dens and utter darkness. Hence, amidst a blaze of glory, there is a want of perspective, of balance, and of breadth. Themselves knowing nothing of difficulty, or of obscurity, or mental struggle to work out of it, they are liable to be intolerant of those who stumble at the impediments they have overleapt; and even the kindest hearts may be led not merely by the abundance, but by the peculiarities, of their powers, into the most precipitate and partial judgments. From this result Macaulay has not been preserved; and we are convinced that the charges against him would have been multiplied tenfold, had not the exuberant kindness of his heart oftentimes done for him the office of a cautious and self denying intellect.

Minds of the class to which we refer are like the bodies in the outer world fashioned without gaps or flaws or angles the whole outline of their formation is continuous, the whole surface is smooth. They are, in this sense, complete men, and they do not readily comprehend those who are incomplete. They do not readily understand either the inferiority, or the superiority, of opponents; the inferiority of their slower sight, or the superiority of their deeper insight; their at once seeing less, and seeing more. In Macaulay's case this defect could not but be enhanced by his living habitually with men of congenial mind, and his comparatively limited acquaintance with that contentious world of practical politics which, like the heaviest wrestling-match for the body, exhibits the unlimited diversities in the attitudes of the human mind, and helps to show how subtle and manifold a thing is the nature that we bear. Parliament could not but have opened out in one direction a new avenue of knowledge for Macaulay; but we do not agree with Mr. Trevelyan in thinking that the comparatively few hours he spent there, most commonly with his thoughts ranging far abroad, could have largely entered into, or perceptibly modified, the habits of his mind.

The very common association between seeing clearly and seeing narrowly is a law or a frailty of our nature not enough understood. Paley was perhaps the most notable instance of it among our writers. Among living politicians, it would be easy to point to very conspicuous instances. This habit of mind is extremely attractive, in that it makes incisive speakers and pellucid writers, who respectively save their hearers and their readers trouble. Its natural tendency is towards hopeless intolerance; it makes all hesitation, all misgiving, all suspense, an infirmity, or a treachery to truth; it generates an appetite for intellectual butchery. There was no man in whom the fault would have been more excusable than in Macaulay; for while with him the clearness was almost preterhuman, the narrowness was, after all, but qualified and relative. The tendency was almost uniformly controlled by the kindly nature and genuine chivalry of the man; so that even, in some of his scathing criticisms, he seems to have a real delight in such countervailing compliments as he bestows: while in conversation where he was always copious, sometimes redundant, more overbearing, the mischief was effectually neutralised by the strength and abundance of his social sympathies. Yet he exhibited on some occasions a more than ordinary defect in the mental faculty of appreciating opponents. He did not fully take the measure of those from whom he differed, in the things wherein he differed. There is, for example, a parliamentary tradition sufficiently well established† that Croker assailed, and assailed on the instant, some of Macaulay's celebrated speeches on Reform with signal talent, and with no inconsiderable effect. But he never mentions Croker except with an aversion which may be partially understood, and also with a contempt which it is not so easy to account for. It is common to misunderstand the acts of an adversary, and even to depreciate his motives; but Macaulay cannot even acknowledge the strength of his arm. It is yet more to be lamented that, in this instance, he carried the passions of Politics into the Elysian fields of literature and that the scales in which he tried the merits of Crokers edition of 'Boswell,' seems to have been weighted on the descending side, with his recollections of parliamentary collision. But the controversy relating to this work is too important to be dismissed with a passing notice; ‡ for what touches Boswell touches Johnson, and what touches Johnson touches a large and an immortal chapter of our English tradition. This is the most glaring instance There are many others. His estimate of Lord Derby is absurdly low. He hardly mentions Peel during his lifetime except with an extreme severity; and even on the sad occasion of his death, although he speaks kindly of the 'poor fellow' (ii. 278), and cries for his death, he does not supply a single touch of appreciation of his great qualities. Yet Sir Robert Peel, if on rare occasions he possibly fell short in considerateness to friends, was eagerly generous to an opponent like Macaulay, during the struggle on Reform (i. 172), and again in 1841 (ii. 135). Peel moreover had for four years before his decease, from his dread of a possible struggle for the revival of protective duties, been the main prop of the Government which had all the sympathies of Macaulay. There is something yet more marked in the case of Brougham, who is said to have shown towards him in early life a jealousy not generous or worthy. In 1858, at a period when Brougham's character was greatly mellowed and softened, and he had discharged almost all his antipathies, Macaulay writes of him, 'Strange fellow! His powers gone. His spite immortal. A dead nettle.' At this point only, in the wide circuit of Macaulay's recorded words or acts, do we seem to find evidence of a moral defect. Under the semblance of a homage to justice, he seems to have been occasionally seduced into the indulgence of a measure of vindictive feeling.

(To be continued)

* We may take the liberty, after the lapse of more than eight years, of pointing to a successful parody in the number of this Review for April, 1868, p. 290.

† In the valuable Biography of Lord Althorp, which has just appeared, it is said that Croker attempted a reply to Macaulay, on the second reading of the second Bill, in a speech of two hours and a half, which utterly failed (p. 383). It is not common to make (apparently off-hand) a reply of two hours and a half upon historical detail without the possession of rather remarkable faculties. But this volume, though from the opposite camp, bears witness to Croker's powers: it mentions at p. 40 'a most able and argumentative speech of Croker,' and other living witnesses, of Liberal opinions, might be cited to a like effect. This subject is discussed more fully on pages 83-126 of our present number.

‡ See infra, Art. III.

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Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 43	0
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LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

	Rs.	a.
Brown Holland Sac Coat	9	0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20	0
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Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15	0
Single Breasted	13	0
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Do. Single Breasted	13	0
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	Rs.	a.
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The Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	35	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8	8

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Do. Breeches	23	0
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Do. Breeches	14	0
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Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F, size 3 feet 6 inches wide; 1 foot 5 inches deep; 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops ... Net Cash... Rs. 400
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AND highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its peculiar properties, in that it assists and does not prostrate nature.

It prevents and cures fevers by its cooling and invigorating action on the blood. The disturbed stomach is quieted and the secretions are promoted by its use. It immediately relieves Sick Headache Heartburn, Flatulency and Acidity.

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Gently clearing all obstructive matter from the bowels, without pain, it is invaluable in case of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is especially adapted for use in India and the Colonies as a preserver of health.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach; create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

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A very handsome Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, 15 hands high, will up to 11 stone, broken to saddle and is an exceedingly good mover, Rs. 1,200.

An Iron Grey Arab horse, 6 years, 15 hands high, very handsome, would make a first Charger, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 high, showy action, quiet with troops and carries a lady, Rs. 1,000.

A compactly built Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-2 high, broken Charger and a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut Australian Cob, 16-2 high, well bred and very handsome, perfectly quiet under saddle, has carried 17 stone, Rs. 600.

A powerful Chesnut Australian, 7 years, 14-3 high, a splendid Dog Cart horse and showy under saddle, Rs. 400.

A powerful Bay Arab horse, is well broken to single harness, makes a good Brougham horse, Rs. 400.

A well-bred Grey Arab, 14-1½ high, has been ridden as an Adjutant's Charger, Rs. 250.

A most compactly built Grey Pegu Pony, 7 years, 12-2½ high, has carried 14 stone, a good mover and quiet in saddle, Rs. 350.

A very well bred white Arab, 7 years off, 14-2 high, has carried 15 stone, and is fast and showy in single or double harness, can be recommended, Rs. 600.

A strongly built well-bred Bay Australian Mare, aged, 15-1 high steady in single or double harness, well adapted for a Brougham, Rs. 400.

A Chestnut Arab, 6 years, 14-2 high, makes a showy saddle horse and goes in single or double harness.

A thorough-bred Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 14-2½ high, is an excellent mover in saddle and a showy Dog Cart horse, Rs. 600.

A Black Arab, aged, 14-2½ high, an excellent Brougham or Shigram horse, Rs. 250.

A powerful Black Australian Brougham horse, Rs. 350.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 20th July 1876.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES of superior workmanship.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
" " " " " keyless 185
" " enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of Ladies' Engagement Rings. Brooches, Earring sets. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's presents to be had at cost price.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

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